THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 95. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1866. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS

FOR PRESSING

COTTON,
WOOL,
HAY
STRAW,
PEAT,
TOBACCO,
OIL FROM FISH,
BENDING OR CURVING IRON,
PRESSING WOOD FOR PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

And for Pressing and Compressing Any and Every Material.

Farmers, Planters, Manufacturers, Warehousemen, and all persons desirous to Economize Space, want one.

Worked by Hand, Horse, Water, or Steam Power Pressure with three-horse power is TWENTY-FIVE TONS to the square inch.

The pressure required is easily regulated.

It acts promptly, is simple in its construction, does not get out of order, and requires less power to accomplish the same results than any other Press. From these facts it is named and claimed

The Champion Press of the World!

For the Advantages it Possesses Over all other Presses,

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Which are from the Highest Authorities,

Given for the Value of the Invention, and for the Advancement of Science in Machinery.

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, NEW YORK, September 22, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—Having examined the model of your Cotton Press, I am favorably impressed with the design, as combining great power with the most simple combination of parts, so that there is the least chance for delay caused by breakdowns. Also the mode of applying the power to produce the graduated effect by means of the crown wheel and screw, is a combination of great simplicity and fine fine mechanical arrangement to produce the result with the least expenditure of power. Hoping you will have success with it, I remain, yours truly,

ISAAC V. HOLMES,
Constructing Engineer and Superintendent.

PROGRESS MACHINE WORKS, NEW YORK, September 22, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—We agree entirely with the opinion expressed by the gentlemen of the "Novelty Iron Works," as regards the simplicity, strength and power of your Cotton Press.

Respectfully yours,
A. & F. BROWN & CO., Proprietors.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY, COLD SPRING, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y., 19th September, 1866.

We have seen Mr. Baldwin's New Patent Press. We consider it one of the best arranged machines for the purpose, and have little doubt that it will take a leading position in machinery for pressing Cotton and other materials.

Respectfully yours,
J. RUPF, Constructing Engineer.
PETER B. LAWSON, Manager.

EAGLE STEAM ENGINE WORKS, NEW YORK, September 27, 1866.

MR. BALDWIN:

I have examined your Press, and believe it to be the BEST I have ever seen, and that it will be generally used by the public, when it is seen. It is what has long been wanted—a simple, powerful, and durable Press.

WILLIAM McKENZIE, Proprietor.

DRY DOCK IRON WORKS, NEW YORK, September 25, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—I have examined your Champion Press, and have no hesitation in saying that it is a great power, combined with a simplicity of construction unequaled by any machine of its class. The power is without limitation, being capable of exerting, by the arrangement of its parts, to any extent that may be required. Respectfully,

MIERS CORYELL, Proprietor.

GLOBE IRON WORKS, NEW YORK, September 27, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—We have seen your Press in operation, and find it to be a machine of great strength and power, as well as simple in its combinations. We consider it a valuable machine, and will not fail to give satisfaction to all who may use it.

Very respectfully yours,
M. M. WHITE & CO., Proprietors.

PHŒNIX IRON WORKS, NEW YORK, September 28, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—We have examined your Press in operation, and we must say that we consider it the best of the kind that we have seen, and have no doubt that it will become a useful and profitable machine for any one requiring its use, and also to your benefit. Respectfully,

MURPHY, McCURDY & WARDEN,
Constructing Engineers and Manufacturers of Land and Marine Engines and Boilers.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK, October 10, 1866.

CHAMPION PRESS COMPANY:—

Gentlemen:—I have, at your request, calculated the power of your Press and examined its mode of action. Enclosed please find drawing showing seven different positions of the press-follower, and also a table giving the force exerted by the machine at each of these portions of its stroke. I have considered the force of one-horse power applied at the crown wheel to be the motive power; and although the mechanical advantages obtained from the pinion and pulley in the machine I have examined will increase its power, I think that the machine proper begins at its crown wheel. In order to find the power of a Press when driven by a steam engine, you have only to multiply the figures in the table by the power of the engine. I cannot but add that your Press is an ingenious device, combining an astonishing power with beautiful simplicity—circumstances which do away with all liabilities of wear and repair. When the lower link approaches its lowest point, the mechanical advantage increases. At six inches from the end of the stroke the pressure from one horse power is 10½ tons, and finally, when both links come into the same place, it becomes infinite. There is no limit to the pressure exerted, except that fixed by the resistance of the machine.

Yours, etc., E. A. FUERTER, C. E.,
Examining Engineer to Croton Aqueduct Department.

Drawings on Exhibition at No. 594 Broadway.

THE PRICES OF PRESSES RANGE FROM $300 TO $5000'

The Scientific and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

H. T. HELMBOLD,
President Champion Press Company,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New York,
To whom all orders should be addressed.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, TWELFTH Street, below Fitzwater.—A meeting of the Southeastern Missionary Convocation of Philadelphia will be held in this Church on Sunday Evening, October 21 at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Episcopal clergymen laboring in the southeastern portion of the city, and a collection taken in aid of their Missions. The public are invited.

WASHINGTON B. ERBEN, Secretary.

☞ CENTENARY SABBATH.—UNION M. E. CHURCH, October 21, 1866, Rev. G. D. CARROW, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M.

Children's Meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Dr. PARRISH and Judge PEARCE. Singing by the Sabbath Schools.

Rev. JACOB TODD will preach at 7½ P. M.

☞ THE GOSPEL "WITHOUT MONEY and Without Price" for the Masses—Religious services To-morrow, and every Sunday Evening at 7½ o'clock, in the GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GIRARD Avenue, above Sixteenth. FRANK L. ROBBINS, Pastor.

All seats free, and all welcome.

☞ WESTMINSTER CHURCH, CORNER of BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Services in the Morning at 10½, and in the Afternoon at 3½ o'clock, when Rev. J. W. E. KERR will preach. In the evening Rev. A. B. JACK will preach, service commencing at ¼ of 8 o'clock.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESTNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow morning at 10¾, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. G. PELTZ. Sunday School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

☞ TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, ELEVENTH Street above Jefferson.—Services To-morrow at 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock. The Brothers HALSTED, from New York, will be with us all day, and each evening during the week.

☞ REV. C. W. SHIELD, D. D., OF Princeton, will preach in the SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Germantown, corner of TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets, To-morrow morning at 10½ and evening at 7½.

☞ LUTHERBAUM CHURCH, NO. 1527 North TWELFTH Street.—Rev. N. M. PRICE, Morning and Evening. At 10½ A. M.—Was Joshua's career a type of Christ's? 7½ P. M.—Merchant—Is not his life like a Christian's? Come; all are welcome.

☞ WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.—Preaching by Rev. E. H. NEVIN To-morrow at 10½, A. M. Sermon on "Skepticism—Its Causes and Cure," at 7½ P. M.

☞ NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.—Rev. J. H. McILVAINE, D.D., of Princeton, will preach To-morrow morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers welcome.

☞ REV. W. W. NEWELL (UNITARIAN) will preach at LANGTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock morning, and 7½ evening.

☞ REV. BENJ. GRIFFITH PREACHES AT ELEVENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, TWELFTH Street above Race, Sabbath morning, and Rev. THOMAS MALCOLM in the evening.

☞ REV. JOHN A. McKEAN WILL preach in GREEN HILL HALL, S. E. corner SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, To-morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

☞ HAINES STREET M. E. CHURCH, Germantown.—1766—1866.—Centenary Meetings on 21st inst. Revs. BOSWELL KUMMER, NADAL, and PARRISH. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.

☞ CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE Monthly Service for the Young will be resumed in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY To-morrow Afternoon at 3 o'clock. "Bible Jewels" continued.

☞ KENSINGTON PRESB. CHURCH.—Union Services Rev. JAMES H. BAIRD at 10½; Rev. W. J. P. KNOX of the M. E. Church, at 3½.

☞ DR. SEISS ON THE APOCALYPSE. —"The Sealed Book." To-morrow Evening at 7½ o'clock. HACK Street below Sixth.

☞ ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below WALNUT.—This church will be open To-morrow evening. Service at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 22d inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Outlet street, from Twenty first to Twenty-second street, to be built of brick circular in form, and with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
10 20 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF ORIENTAL LODGE No. 113 I. O. O. F., and the Order in general, are requested to meet at the hall, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 6½ o'clock, to attend the funeral services of our late Brother STEPHEN HARDING, at the Mariners' Bethel Church, FRONT Street, below Christian.

1t* JAMES HALBERSTADT, Secretary.

INDIANA SOLDIERS' CEMETERY.

Reinterment of Bodies at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 19.—The removal of soldiers from the old graveyard to Crown Hill Cemetery began to-day. About 700 are to be removed. The first was removed with an imposing military display by the United States troops and the "Grand Army of the Republic." The Governor, officers of State, and leading citizens were in the procession. The new grounds are to be beautifully laid out and ornamented.

Fall of the Leaf.

The season of the fall of the leaf has come again, with all its sad and salutary teachings. Who can shut his heart against its lessons? Who as he sees the frost-withered leaf driven by the fitful winds, is not reminded that such is human life? Even as a leaf when the frost has dried up its sap, and its stem clings no more to the parent tree, so is our life. It may be green to-day and float gaily upon the summer breeze, but the frosts of death are gnawing at its stem, and we know not if it shall wave there to-morrow, or be driven away by the wintry blasts to eternity. Happy are we, if nature preaches not to us in vain, in this her solemn day.

Extensive Failure at Cohoes, N. Y.

COHOES, N. Y., October 19.—An extensive knitting firm in Cohoes has suspended. The concern also manufactured axes. Heavy consignments of goods are now in New York, advances upon which are said to greatly exceed the value of the material. The liabilities are known to exceed $475,000, and may possibly reach nearly $1,600,000. Judgments have been obtained to nearly $100 000. It is not believed that the firm will be able to weather the storm and resume operations.

The Pacific Railroad Excursionists.

CHICAGO, October 19.—The Union Pacific Railroad party reached Quincy last night. They received a complimentary dinner at Galesburg from the officers of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. The party now numbers over 200 persons.

The National Finances.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—The following are reported the receipts of customs from October 6 to 13:—New York, $2,547,544·55; Boston, 321,141·00; Philadelphia, 147,355·63; Baltimore, 48,828·61. Total, $3,064,869·79.

EUROPE.

News by Cables to Friday, Oct. 19.

The Cession of Venetia to Italy Completed—New Government in Saxony—The Death of M. Thouvenel, the French Statesman—The Markets and Marine Report, Etc. Etc.

ITALY.

The Cession of Venetia Completed by Austria.

FLORENCE, October 19.—The cession of the Province of Venetia to the Italian Government was fully completed to-day.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

A Joint Military Rule in Saxony.

BERLIN, October 19.—Rumors are afloat that the Prusso-Saxon Military Convention have agreed on a basis of a common occupation of Saxony.

FRANCE.

Death of an Eminent Statesman.

PARIS, October 19.—The French statesman, M. Thouvenel, died to-day.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, October 19.—The Money Market is quiet. Consols for money, 89½.

The following are the closing prices of American securities:—United states 5-20s, 68⅞; Erie shares, 50⅛; Illinois Central, 78½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, October 19.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 104,030 bales. The market to-day is firm, with sales of 100,000 bales. Middling Uplands closed at 15⅞d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, October 19.—The weather is still unfavorable for the crops, and the Breadstuffs Market is consequently advancing. Flour has advanced 1s. per barrel; wheat has advanced 3d. per 100 pounds, for American grades, and corn has advanced to 41s. for 480 pounds.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Minister Edouard Thouvenel of France.

The cable despatches announce the death, at Paris, yesterday, October 19, of M. Edouard Antoine Thouvenel, the predecessor of Drouyn de Lhuys in the office of French Minister of Foreign Affairs. We published about a month ago the announcement of the death of his wife, a sister of Crevillier Fleury, one of the proprietors of the *Debats*, of Paris, and a former tutor in the Orleans family.

M. Thouvenel was born at Verdun, November 11, 1813. On finishing his studies he travelled for some time in the East, and on his return to France published his "Impressions de Voyage" in some papers on Hungary and Wallachia, which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. These papers first brought him into notice, and determined his future career as a diplomatist. Shortly after he entered the French Foreign Office, and signalized himself by denouncing the encroachments of Russia in Asia Minor, and the disastrous consequences to the balance of power in Europe accruing from the treaty concluded between the Porte and Russia in 1833.

In 1844 he had an opportunity of studying in the localities themselves the question of the Danubian principalities, which was destined to occupy so much of the attention of European diplomacy, and it may be boldly asserted that the light which he shed on the situation and interests of the Principalities exerted a decided influence on the part which the French Government took in determining the destiny of those interesting countries. M. Thouvenel went afterwards to Brussels as attache under the French Ambassador, M. de Rumigny.

In the month of September, 1845, he became Secretary of the French Embassy at Athens. He was afterwards appointed Charge d'Affaires, then Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens. At a later period M. Thouvenel was sent to Munich as French Ambassador, and was recalled from this post to take the political direction in foreign affairs, in which he gave proof of extensive knowledge and of remarkable tact. When M. Drouyn de Lhuys was summoned to the Conferences which were held at Vienna in April, 1855, M. Thouvenel was, during his absence, intrusted with the entire management of the Foreign Office. In July, 1855, on the return of M. Drouyn de Lhuys from Vienna, Thouvenel was appointed Ambassador to Constantinople.

He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs on January 5, 1860, succeeding Count Walewski, who was retired on account of a disagreement with the Emperor on the Italian question. Thouvenel did not fully agree with the Emperor on his Italian policy, and he was finally retired on account of the differences on the Roman question, and was succeeded October 15, 1862, by M. Drouyn de Lhuys. Since that time M. Thouvenel has held no public office. His death at this time, when the Eastern question is again becoming important, will doubtless be looked upon as a misfortune, for he was considered to be intimately acquainted with the subject.

Illinois Colored State Convention.

CHICAGO, October 19.—The delegates from this city to the State Colored Convention at Galesburg had a formal reception from their constituents this afternoon. On their return, a procession was formed, and marched through the principal streets with music and various societies of colored men.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Trouble Between the Commissioners and Governor Swann—An Injunction Apprehended.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, October 20.—The "Boys in Blue" held large meetings last night, and hold others to-night, to organize and sustain the loyal Police Commissioners against Governor Swann and his conservative allies at all hazards. General Dennison and Colonel Wooley are at the head of them. If Swann removes the Commissioners, a fierce insurrection is anticipated and terrible bloodshed.

Russian Statistics.—The St. Petersburg *Northern Post* contains the following statistics:—At the beginning of the sugar manufacturing season, 1864-65, there were 336 manufactories of raw sugar in Russia. During the previous season 63 had discontinued to work, so that only 273 were in operation, and these produced 2,326,141 poods of raw sugar, being 427,141 poods more than in the preceding year. The Government duty raised on this sugar amounted to 615,303 roubles, together with an additional sum of 37,950 rs. for licenses. The land under beetroot cultivation was 50,580 dessiatines, or about 30,000 acres, which produced 3,380,508 berkowez, or 676,000 tons of beetroot, to turn which into sugar required the outlay of 2,115,350 rs. for fuel, and gave employment to 40,304 men, 16,723 women, and 4645 children.

Submarine Cables Reconstructed.—The three cables in the English Channel, which were broken by ships' anchors during the recent gales, have been repaired, and the telegraph communication between England and France and England and Belgium is re-established.

THE STATE ELECTION.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

JOHN W. GEARY.

MAJORITY, 17,135.

We have at last the full official vote from every county in the State, except the county of Pike, from which we have only the official majority.

The majority for General Geary is officially 17,135.

Counties.	1863. Curtin, U.	1863. Woodward, Cop.	1866. Geary, U.	1866. Clymer, C.
Adams	2689	2917	2910	3126
Allegheny	17708	10543	20,11	12795
Armstrong	3146	2977	3758	3078
Beaver	3037	2056	3319	2385
Bedford	2480	2704	2591	2855
Berks	6003	12627	7121	13248
Blair	3283	2386	3520	2768
Bradford	6722	2954	7134	3091
Bucks	6266	6836	6806	7399
Butler	3328	3054	3544	3061
Cambria	2164	3000	2643	3295
Cameron	318	216	374	303
Carbon	1542	2119	1906	2339
Centre	2744	3058	3091	3565
Clarion	1618	2598	1776	2813
Chester	7988	5498	8600	6221
Clearfield	1511	2483	1650	2789
Clinton	1007	1911	1754	2237
Columbia	1801	3342	1965	3583
Crawford	6141	4236	6714	4969
Cumberland	3434	4075	4030	4576
Dauphin	5065	3875	5691	4301
Delaware	3462	1789	3647	2282
Elk	336	722	376	916
Erie	6259	3230	7237	3951
Fayette	3091	3791	3569	4359
Forest	91	58	100	76
Franklin	3876	3719	4299	4106
Fulton	761	1022	775	1055
Greene	1494	2930	1699	3235
Huntingdon	3260	2167	3248	2239
Indiana	3931	1955	4458	2109
Jefferson	1754	1698	2015	1912
Juniata	1456	1737	1516	1814
Lancaster	13341	7850	14592	8592
Lawrence	3063	1251	3530	1410
Lebanon	3658	2363	4194	2698
Lehigh	3696	5526	4159	5731
Luzerne	7023	9808	8733	12387
Lycoming	3414	3865	3871	4448
McKean	727	622	877	714
Mercer	3907	3408	4416	3757
Mifflin	1709	1626	1725	1855
Monroe	684	2712	705	2699
Montgomery	6238	7489	7295	8342
Montour	1122	1447	1131	1523
Northampton	3455	6538	3859	6870
Northumberland	2649	3356	3381	3822
Perry	2238	2296	2581	2496
Philadelphia	44274	37192	54205	43817
Pike	270	1184	....	724
Potter	1470	619	1346	620
Schuylkill	6506	8547	8793	10514
Snyder	1758	1331	1812	1326
Somerset	3064	1788	3062	1759
Sullivan	359	713	436	761
Susquehanna	4134	2932	4423	2981
Tioga	4504	1617	4791	1628
Union	2024	1250	1991	1278
Venango	3295	2979	4409	3492
Warren	3274	1386	2687	1573
Washington	4327	4371	4977	4712
Wayne	2211	3152	2357	2883
Westmoreland	4494	5581	5046	6113
Wyoming	1879	1418	1408	1499
York	5512	8069	5896	8780
Totals	269403 / 254171	254171	309955 / 289060	289060
Curtin's majority	15225		17135	

Twenty-first District—Official Returns.

The following is the election for Congress in the Twenty-first District:—

	Weir.	Covode.
Indiana	2142	4409
Westmoreland	6147	5020
Fayette	4370	3594
Total	12669	13023
Covode's majority		354

THE INDIAN WAR.

Depredations on the Plains—General Sherman Hurrying Troops Westward—Massacres in Colorado.

LEAVENWORTH, October 19.—The Topeka *Record* says:—

"Colonel Veal came from the West last night. He reports the Indians are so troublesome on the Plains that he dare not risk his train, and turned it back. The wife and family of Jesse Crane, the sutler at Fort Larned, came in yesterday also. They left on account of danger. General Sherman was at Fort Riley yesterday, and will pass east to-day. He is hurrying troops westward. Since the General and Mr. Crane's family left Fort Larned, news has been brought in that the Indians had robbed the sutler's store there. We also learn that the overland station at Chalk Bluffs has been burned. Fort Larned has probably gone with the sutler's stores.

The Denver *News* says that there is great alarm, and the people apprehend the most serious consequences from this outbreak. The following letters are published:—

PUEBLA, Col., October 9.—Editors *Rocky Mountain News*:—The Indian excitement yet continues. It appears that Colonel Alexander and the citizens, a few days ago, drove them into the mountains, but yesterday they returned to the head of the Huerfano, and resumed their bloody deeds of murder, stealing, and shooting down cattle. The latter amusement they are indulging in very freely. Settlers are coming to this place, and others are fortifying at home. Up to this time three men have been killed, and several are missing. If we don't get help immediately no one can foresee the end. All the fine crops of this valley will fall into their hands with the stock, and many are the victims who will fall to their tender mercies.

BADITO, Upper Huerfano, October 8.—Major D. C. Oakes.—Dear Sir:—I find myself here surrounded by Indians. They are killing people and taking horses. They had a fight with the soldiers and citizens on the Purcatories, and then came to the quincharas and took the stock from there. Then they came to the Huerfano and killed two men, and took all the horses for twelve miles up the creek. The latest report is that they have taken the stock from Sean Hinckins and killed one man. The soldiers and citizens are on their trail but will not overtake them.

The *News* predicts a long and serious Indian war, and notices the anxiety the Indians have displayed for a year past to obtain fire-arms and ammunition, at most extravagant rates. By this means the Indians have secured quite a stock of the reserved arms at the recent distribution of the annuities. In the Middle Park, Colorado, one of their chiefs boldly advocated driving the whites out of the mountains. The Indians, ignoring a treaty by which they ceded to the Government the lands of Middle Park, dictated the terms and conditions on which the whites might occupy the Park, in the same way as if the land still belonged to them. The negotiating party on our side did not allow this. In this treaty the Indians stipulated that the whites might build a road through the Park; but no settlement except the necessary station-house on the road would be allowed.

THIRD EDITION

THE VICTORY IN OHIO.

Republican Majority, 45,000.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—The Ohio State Fair, which has been in session at Dayton for the past three days, closed yesterday, and was a complete success.

The Cincinnati, Dayton, and Eastern Railroad Company closed a contract yesterday, leasing perpetually the Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad, extending from Sandusky to Dayton. The gap between Dayton and Cincinnati will be filled up immediately.

Official returns from all but three counties are received. Taking the Cox and Morgan vote of the three counties, the Union majority in the State is 43,311.

INDIANA.

The following are the official majorities in the Congressional districts as far as received:—

First—Niblack (Dem.) over Debruler, 1410.
Second—Kerr (Dem.) over Gresham, 1904.
Third—Hunter (Union) over Harrington, 544.
Fourth—Holman (Dem.) over Grover, 416.
Fifth—Julian (Union) over Bundy, 5228.
Sixth—Coburn (Union) over Lord, 3269.
Seventh—Washburn (Union) over Claypool, 860.
Eighth—Orth (Union) over Purdue, 221.
Ninth—Colfax (Union) over Turpie, 1977.
Tenth—Williams (Union) over Lowry, 1372.
Eleventh—Shanks (Union) over Snow, 3245.

VERMONT.

Withdrawal of the Hon. Portus Baxter.

BURLINGTON, Vt., October 19.—The Hon. Portus Baxter has retired from the Congressional canvass in this, the Third District, in favor of the Hon. Worthington C. Smith, of St. Albans, who will be nominated for Congress at the Delegate Convention to be held at Hyde Park on Thursday next.

The election takes place on Tuesday, November 6. Mr. Smith is a brother of ex-Governor Smith, Treasurer of the Vermont and Canada Railroad, a leading member of the State Senate in 1864 and 1865, and an able and influential Republican.

Impartial Suffrage Resolutions in the Legislature.

The following resolutions have been referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Vermont Legislature:—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That laws ought to be enforced in all the United States guaranteeing equal and impartial suffrage, without respect to color.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to pass laws giving this right in all places, where it can be done constitutionally.

Resolved, That we hereby request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence for the passage of a law giving equal and impartial suffrage in the District of Columbia, as early as possible at the next session of Congress.

A New Steamship Line.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—A large part of the necessary capital has already been subscribed in this city for the establishment of a new steamship line between Washington and New York. The company has been chartered by the Legislature of New York. There is a fine prospect of an early consummation of this plan for the cheap and regular transportation of supplies and merchandise to this district.

Removal of the Government Archives.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—Preparations are in progress for the removal, next week, of the archives, etc., of the State Department to the recently erected Washington City Orphans' Asylum, in Fourteenth street, which has been rented for a term of years, until the new State Department building shall be erected on its present site.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The steamship *Empire* has got off Sandy Hook, and has arrived here. The damage to her is slight.

Arrived this morning, steamers *Iowa*, *Glasgow*, *Leo*, *Savannah*, *Louisa Moore*, and *Morehead City*.

The Cholera.

NEW YORK, October 20.—No new cases of cholera are reported at Quarantine.

The "Ocean Queen" Signalled.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The steamship *Ocean Queen* is signalled below from Aspinwall.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 20.—Wheat is very firm; white, $2 20@2·30; red, $2 10@2·12. Corn firm; white, $1·25@1 27. Oats firm at 58@60c. Seeds steady. Provisions quiet. Cut meats firm. Groceries dull. Whisky dull; Western in bond, $2 43.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—The Court was occupied in the disposition of habeas corpus cases, and the transaction of miscellaneous business.

Catharine Stokey was heard on habeas corpus on a charge of suspicion of larceny. The prosecutrix stated the girl was a servant in the house, having been in her employ about seven weeks at the time the larceny was alleged to have been committed. One morning this girl came to the mistress of the house and told her that several different articles of clothing and jewelry had been stolen, and upon examination these articles were missing.

The girl stated that some one had broken into the house, through a window and took the things. But suspicion rested on the girl, and when she was arrested she said she had taken a pair of ear-rings from under the lady's pillow. But the lady said she never put the ear-rings there; but the girl had given information as to the disappearance of the articles before the owners had missed them. She has been employed under several different names. She was remanded for trial before a jury.

Herman Galkan, Charles Fisher, and Charles Weisegramer, were heard on a charge of highway robbery, and assault and battery. The allegation was that these men, who are soldiers at the Arsenal, attacked a pedlar on the high road, stabbed him, and robbed him. The men, upon a hearing before an alderman were committed to prison to await the result of the injuries. It seems that the pedlar has entirely recovered, and has gone off with his pack. The case was postponed until the pedlar could be produced. Counsel for defendants saying that he was prepared to show by competent evidence that there was not a word of truth in this statement, requested that the soldiers be admitted to bail. They were allowed to enter bail in $1000 each.

The case of Austin & Wood, continued from last Saturday, was resumed to-day. The defendants are charged with conspiracy, and with concealing goods with the intent of cheating and defrauding customers. A clerk in the house of Benedict & Shappell, No. 37 Barclay street New York, stated that he knew Messrs. Austin & Wood, and had had dealings with them. In September last this firm shipped to Benedict & Shappell a very large amount of merchandize, amounting to $1841 97.

This bill was paid by Mr. Edwards, the clerk of the New York house, to Wood himself on the 17th of September. A one thousand dollar bill was paid one five hundred dollar bill, and the rest in small notes. He put the money loosely in his pocket, and started for Jersey City. At the ferry he said that his pocket was cut, and the money stolen. In the meantime the clerk of a house to which these defendants were indebted in the sum of some $500 or $600, called upon Mr. Austin in Philadelphia, to collect the bill.

He testified that when he entered into the store, he was struck with the empty appearance of the place, there being nothing but a few vegetables in sight. Upon stating his business he was told by Mr. Austin that Mr. Wood had gone on to New York to collect $5000, and that he would be back in a few days, and would most probably be able to settle. He called several days, and finally saw Mr. Wood. Mr. Wood stated that he had been robbed, and told several different stories about it.

Also, before Mr. Wood went to New York, Mr. Austin wrote to Messrs. Benedict & Sheppel, telling them of the shipment that had been made, and directing that the proceeds of the consignment should not be remitted by mail, as had always been the custom; that Wood would go on to collect them. The defendants were remanded for trial before a jury.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, October 20, 1866.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, and prices, with one or two exceptions, were unsettled. In Government bonds there was less doing. New 5-20s sold at 108¾. 115 was bid for old 5-20s; 113½ for 6s of 1881; 99½ for 10-40s; and 106@106¼ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99½ and old do. at at 96¾.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 57 69-100@57⅝, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Little Schuylkill at 36½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 30½, a decline of ½; Lehigh Valley at 66, an advance of ¼; and Northern Central at 46¼ @47, an advance of ½; 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57½ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 60 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 39½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 32¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were inactive. Hestonville sold at 16½, a slight advance; and Germantown at 29, no change. 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 47 for Fifth and Sixth; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 20½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; 71 for West Philadelphia; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 11 for Lombard and South.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 134½. 110¼ was bid for Sixth National; 230 for North America; 150 for Philadelphia; 58 for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 33 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 32½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 58 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 65 for Union.

Canal shares were unsettled. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 37, no change; and Susquehanna Canal at 15⅞@16, closing at the latter rate, an advance of ⅛. 28 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 123 for Morris Canal preferred; 58½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 57 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 147; 11 A. M., 146½; 12 M., 146; 1 P. M., 146⅜.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro, No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 Pa 5s	96½	200 sh Susq Can. lots	15⅞
$6000 City 6s new	99⅛	100 sh do	15¾
$6000 5-20s 65 cp July	108⅛	100 sh do	16
$5000 do b3	108⅛	100 sh do b60	16
$9300 do lots	108⅛	6 sh Lit Sch	36⅛
$1000 do c	108⅛	152 sh Leh Val lots	66
$500 Vt Cent 2d m	41¼	55 sh N Central	47
$800 Leh 6s '84	92⅛	1 sh do	46⅛
$1000 do	92⅛	100 sh Cam. pf b30	30
$2000 Un Can 6s	23⅞	100 sh do c60	30¼
$6000 Pa R 1st m 6s	101⅛	200 sh do lots c60	30¼
$7000 do 2d m 6s	96⅛	10 sh F and M Bk	134
100 sh Sch N pf b60	37	300 sh Fulton lots	5⅛
100 sh do b30	37	100 sh Big Mt	4½
100 sh Reading	57⅜	500 sh Ocean	5⅛
100 sh do b5	57·69	11 sh Ger Pas R	29
200 sh do lots b5	57⅞	50 sh Hestonville R	16½
6 sh C & A scrip	45½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 146½ @147; Silver ¼s and ½s, 139; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 15⅜; do., October, 1864, 14⅜; do., December, 1864, 13⅜; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 9.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, October 20.—With unprecedentedly light receipts and stocks of all descriptions of Breadstuffs, the tendency of prices is upwards, but there is not much activity in the trade, except in Corn, which sells firmly. There is a fair home consumptive demand for Flour, and we notice sales of 500@600 bbls. at $7 75@8·75 for superfine; $9@12 for old stock and fresh ground extras; $12 50@13 50 for North

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Incurable Southern Fire-Eaters and their Folly.

From the Herald

The king's evil or hereditary gout can be easier cured than the impracticable theories and heresies of an old Southern politician of the secession school. To use an often repeated but perfectly applicable simile, they are like the old Bourbons—they never forget or learn anything. We have had several striking examples of this lately.

Wade Hampton delivered a speech in South Carolina a few days ago which is very much the same in tone and sentiment as those uttered just previous to the war. He still holds to the right of secession, and makes martyrs of those who plunged the country into the most terrible civil war on record. We might not notice these exploded fallacies if the evil results of holding them did not extend beyond Mr. Hampton. But he is a prominent man, and his language is calculated to do a great deal of mischief to the South. It will tend to keep alive sectional hatred, to inculcate erroneous views among the Southern people as to their condition and rights, to irritate the North, and to give the radicals a powerful argument to refuse them political restoration. Wade Hampton, and those like him, are practically the worst enemies of the South.

Another of this old State rights secession school, Mr Humphreys, the Governor of Mississippi, in a message to the Legislature takes very decided ground against the North with regard to the Constitutional amendment. He tells the Legislature that he presumes the mere reading of that amendment will be sufficient to cause its rejection. This attempt to forestall and influence the action of that body deserves the severest condemnation. It is a wicked attempt to array the people of Mississippi against the sentiment of the North—against those who have absolute power over the destiny of the South. Such conduct is reckless and suicidal in the extreme.

The same foolish and destructive course is pursued by other prominent Southerners of that class, and by the remains of the stup d fire-eating press. We see the old leaven at work in the Richmond papers, and now and then in those of Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee; of New Orleans, Mobile, and of other sections of the South. South Carolina, which was the most extreme secession State, is now more moderate than any of the others, notwithstanding the inflammatory harangues of a few such men as Wade Hampton.

These old politicians and editors seem to forget that there has been a tremendous revolution, and that they are a conquered people, entirely at the mercy of their conquerors. Hair splitting quibbles and arguments about political rights are all out of place. The right of the strongest is the only right that governs in their case. Nominally they are in the Union, but practically Congress has excluded them from being united politically with the North, and it has the power to exclude them indefinitely if the people sustain its action. It is no use to appeal to the Constitution, to the law, to the terms of surrender, to the pardoning power of the President, to their reconstruction under the action of the Executive, or to anything else against this fact. They cannot be fully restored till Congress thinks proper to restore them. Why, then, resist? Why destroy themselves by a hopeless conflict with a body that has their destiny in its hands?

There was but one other power left to which they could appeal on the question of immediate restoration without further conditions, or restoration with the conditions of Congress, and that was the people of the North. The appeal has been made, and the elections show beyond all doubt that public sentiment has decided that they can only come back to their original political status through one condition, the Constitutional amendment, as laid down by Congress. That is the sum and end of the whole argument.

But some may say, Let us wait; there may be a change of public opinion, and a Congress may be elected more favorable to us. This is very dangerous ground to stand upon. The longer they are kept out the more chronic their case becomes and the more difficult to treat. The politicians of the North, or even the people, might find out that they could govern and keep the South in subjection, and hold all the political power of the republic without admitting that section at all, or for a long time to come. We do not think that this or any future Congress is likely to offer the Southerners more favorable terms than are now offered in the Constitutional amendment, and the chances are that if these be rejected more disagreeable ones will be required.

Certain short-sighted and impracticable men say, "Well, let us remain out if we cannot get in without accepting these conditions." What, we ask, will you sacrifice your interests, keep yourselves in a state of political slavery, and perhaps ruin your magnificent country, through false pride and holding to an untenable theory of right which does not practically exist? We cannot believe the mass of the Southern people will take such a ruinous position. They had better throw overboard the Jonahs—their old political leaders, who have done so much mischief already, and save themselves and their country.

This is the question of the time for the South. If we mistake not, it is going to create great agitation and new parties there. The old leaders of the Secession stamp, such as Wade Hampton and Humphreys, who are excluded, for a time at least, from political privileges by the Constitutional amendment, will oppose its adoption with all their might. A large portion of the sensible and conservative people will see that their interests do not lie in such a course. The coming conflict in the South will be between these parties, and it may become a very sharp one. In that case political excitement on the question will be transferred from the North to the South.

But whatever the extreme Southern States may do, the Constitutional amendment will surely be accepted by a sufficient number of all the States. They cannot prevent it. We advise them, therefore, if even the conditions the amendment imposes be unpalatable, to make a virtue of necessity and accept it at once. Get restored by all means and without delay. All other difficulties can be adjusted afterwards.

Tyranny of Party.

From the Times.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, commenting on Mr. Beecher's recent political action, says:—

"When Mr. Beecher's Cleveland letter appeared, it was understood by its general tenor that the writer opposed Congress and desired to be enrolled among the friends of the President. Then came the letter to Plymouth Church, and here Mr. Beecher expressly declared that he occupied a position midway between the President and Congress, that he would not become a partisan, and that he would adhere to his opinions. On Monday evening Mr. Beecher delivered an elaborate address at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, before a large assembly of his fellow-citizens, and here he advocated the principles of the Republican party so plainly and emphatically that he received the hearty endorsement of even the editor of the *Independent*, who spoke after him."

And the *World* appends the characteristic argument, "Here is Mr. Beecher occupying three different positions in as many weeks. This is a fair illustration of the style of criticism applied nowadays by political journalists to public men. Not a word as to the *principles* which Mr. Beecher maintains; not a syllable as to whether he is right or wrong in his judgment of public affairs; which party or faction does he belong to is the only question asked. Is he with the President or with Congress? That's the question, and the only question, which anybody thinks it worth while to raise.

Nor is he allowed to have any opinions of his own which do not agree with one or the other of these contending factions. Either the President must be wholly and entirely right, or utterly and intentionally wrong; either Congress must be supported or denounced, without qualification, modification, or reservation of any sort; or else the unlucky man who ventures to form and express an opinion on the subject is set down as being on both sides, as holding two or three opinions, or as vacillating from one side to the other, from some dishonest and disgraceful motive—probably because he is a "Rebel at heart," or else because he is in pursuit of "bread and butter."

All this is inexpressibly narrow and intolerant, and when applied to such a man as Mr. Beecher it is insulting and arrogant. Mr. Beecher is quite as capable of forming an opinion on political topics, worthy of respect, as the grogshop politicians who organize party movements and lay down the law of party action for obedient journalists and whippers-in. His opinions are quite as likely to be disinterested as those of the writers in the *World*; and his right to form and utter them would seem to be quite as clear and unmistakable. But unless he echoes the catch words of party—unless he repeats, parrot-like, its creeds and declarations of faith—unless he exalts its supporters and vilifies and denounces all who hesitate at any of its enormities, he is himself branded as a traitor, and held up to general scorn and contempt. We are not in the least surprised at this in the *World*, but we look for better things in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*.

A party which can tolerate no independence of opinion cannot long maintain its ascendancy. Certainly a party which cannot permit a man like Mr. Beecher to express his opinions freely on public affairs, without binding himself to a rigid and inflexible adhesion to some special party, or faction, or man, does not deserve a success which it would certainly degrade and abuse.

The Spice of Variety.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Johnson's opinions are wanted in Massachusetts upon several novel topics. He has a kind of party in that State with no great vitality to spare, made up mostly of the politically lame, halt, and blind, with a sprinkling of galvanized ghosts. Although its chances of success may be fairly stated at nothing at all, and perhaps even a little lower, it is going through the motions of a campaign with indomitable gravity, convening, nominating, and addressing as if the whole thing had in it an element of reality, and were not the sheerest bit of Quixotry in the world. It does not rise to the cheerfulness of a forlorn hope; it has only the convulsive activity of despair, and is thus wildly putting into its programme not, indeed, the beauty of a vegetable diet, or the verity of the spiritual-rappings, or the non-contagious character of cholera, but still items of a like incongruous and surprising character. It evidently shrinks, bold as it is, from going to the people of Massachusetts upon national issues, for that would be to invoke upon its own head sentence of death without five minutes' reprieve.

So its State Convention, after nominating for Governor a Lowell lawyer who is unknown to fame, and likely to remain so, solemnly indorsed the eight-hour movement, and as solemnly repudiated the prohibitory liquor law! Now, we can understand that it is Johnsonism to support the vetoes, to abuse Congress, and to try desperately to get office; but in what respect it is Johnsonian to support an eight-hour movement, or to oppose a prohibitory liquor law, passes our comprehension. Has anybody ever been informed of the President's views, if he has any, on those subjects? Did his National Convention either smilingly or tearfully take action upon these topics? And, the main matter being the election of members of Congress, for or against "my policy," is it not mere clumsiness, or may be demagogy, to lug in by the ears these local issues to make up for wretchedly bad national politics?

There may be men in Massachusetts who are quite willing to get to Congress to be sworn servants of the White House, the supple and uncomplaining instruments of the President, the ready registers of the Executive edits. This we do not object to if they can find people enough in their districts who are sufficiently foolish, or idiotic, or base to vote for them. If they can get elected, let them take their seats, and pocket their pay, and obey orders, and be as happy as they can. But such a place is bad enough without the additional shame of getting into it by false pretenses. We admit that a party may be marked by great poverty of principles, and that the temptation to pick up such as may be found lying about loosely may be too much for a beggarly candidate; but we insist that in such case he should carry two wallets, and (as affairs are now) should not try to make one bag do duty both for the State and the nation. It is mixing up matters a little too promiscuously.

The business of a Johnson member of Congress will be to vote as the President may order him to vote; and as that functionary is not famous for adhering to his notions, the Lord only knows what a Johnson member of Congress may be called upon to vote for or to vote against. It is impossible, therefore, for a Johnson candidate for Congress to favor a delighted world with his creed. He may, possibly, know what it is to-day, but how is he to know what it will be to-morrow? Under such delicate circumstances, he keeps as mum as may be about Washington matters, and takes all possible advantage of anything local which may turn up. But we hope that the people, not only in Massachusetts, but in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Indiana, will remember to vote *nationally* for *national* candidates, and be content to express their view of local legislation by their votes for local candidates. It would be shameful in such an emergency to lose a single member, especially through such tricks and subterfuges as we have been noticing.

Silence.

From the Tribune.

Sydney Smith once said of a dinner party that "it was remarkable for several brilliant flashes of silence;" and in the same way we may affirm that the President has illustrated his personal annals by not making a speech. When the great temperance procession, the other day, paid him the honor of a marching salute, he merely "bowed his acknowledgments." If, upon his late tour, he had contented himself with bowing his acknowledgments, and with adhering to the golden wisdom of silence, instead of falling into a flux of talk upon the minutest provocation, he would have spared himself, his friends, and the republic a vast deal of quite gratuitous mortification. We do not know that his late speechlessness is to be attributed to rational repentance, the natural result of his bitter experience.

Perhaps he was struck dumb by the extraordinary circumstance of a temperance procession calling upon himself, and feared, if he gave his visitors the smallest encouragement, that they would bring out the pledge and ask him to sign it. But we will not speculate upon motives. We accept the encouraging fact. The President might have made a speech; he did not make a speech; and he is entitled to the credit of his reticence. One who has been fifty times within an inch of rhetorical *feu de se*, should be encouraged by the willing plaudits of mankind whenever, with resolute self-denial, under great temptation to talk, he emulates the lamb in the hands of the shearers, and opens not his mouth.

It is a pleasure for us to be able to speak in these complimentary terms of Mr. Johnson. Nobody more gladly than we, will mark his progress in the practice of any possible virtue. Should he leave the chair of State a wiser and a better man, with more liberal ideas of public policy, and with clearer notions of English grammar, that very fact will add to the satisfaction with which we shall see him retire. It is true that his school-bill will be pretty large, and the nation will be obliged to defray it; but he may in some sort be considered as thrown upon our charity, and however he may forget his duty to the people, the people should not forget their duty to him, as, indeed, if we may judge by recent elections, they show no signs of doing. It will be too much for us to expect in him the highest attainments; but Pestalozzi himself might be proud of persuading a pupil naturally so fluent from the always rash experiment of publicly talking with nothing to say.

A HISTORY OF SIGNBOARDS.

Curious Relics—Signs of Past Times.

A curious book, entitled "The History of Signboards from the Earliest Times to the Present Day," by Jacob Larwood and John Camden Hotten, has just appeared in London. It shows that signboard history in England begins with the time of the Romans, that many queer things were painted on signs in former days, and that there was often a display of epigrammatic wit before the doors of public houses and in the lanes and by-ways of England.

In days when few could read, says an English journal—and when only the most important streets had names, while none of the houses in them were distinguished by numbers—nearly everybody set up some mark of his calling. The tailor showed a pair of scissors, the hosier a stocking, the cutler a knife, the bootmaker an awl; the vintner put in a prominent place the picture of a bunch of grapes or a bush of evergreens—the most common Roman sign for a public house—whence is derived the saying, "Good wine needs no bush." Other public house signs were started in the Middle Ages. In those times, say Messrs. Larwood and Hotten, "the houses of the nobility, both in town and country, when the family was absent, were used as hostelries for travellers. The family arms always hung in front of the house, and the most conspicuous object in those arms gave a name to the establishment among travellers, who, unacquainted with the mysteries of heraldry, called a lion gules or azure by the vernacular name of the 'Red' or 'Blue Lion.' Such coats-of-arms gradually became a very popular intimation that there was 'good entertainment for all that passes—horses, mares, men, and asses,' and innkeepers began to adopt them, hanging out red lions and green dragons as the best way to acquaint the public that they offered food and shelter."

As early as 1419, when the "Liber Albus" of Guildhall was compiled, it was a subject of complaint that "the ale-stakes projecting in front of taverns in Chepe, and elsewhere in the city, extended too far over the King's highways, to the impeding of riders and others, and, by reason of their excessive weight, to the great deterioration of the houses in which they are fixed," and thenceforth it was ordained that no taverner should have a sign "extending or lying over the King's highway of greater length than seven feet at most." Though forbidden to have signs inordinately large, all innkeepers were bound by law to put forth some prominent token of their calling. In 1393 a brewer of Chelsea was punished "for not putting up the usual sign;" and the taking down of a publican's signboard was equivalent to withdrawing his license. Thus we read in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts:"—

"For this gross fault I here do damn thy license,
Forbidding thee ever to lap or draw;
For instantly I will, in mine own person,
Command the constables to pull down thy sign."

In England, "King's Heads" exist without number, a great many being in honor of Henry the Eighth; a great many others in honor, or in mockery, of Charles the First. John Taylor, the water poet, set up a "Mourning Crown" at his tavern in Longacre, with a picture of King Charles' head. But that was soon pulled down, and then he set up his own portrait instead, accompanying it by this rhymed advertisement:—

"My signe was once a *Crowne*, but now it is
Changed by a sudden metamorphosis.
The crowne was taken downe, and in the stead
Is placed John Taylor's, or the *Poet's Head*.
A painter did my picture grat's make,
And (for a signe) I hang'd it for his sake
Now, if my picture's drawing can prevaile
'Twill draw my friends to me, and I'll draw ale.
Two strings are better to a bow than one,
And poeting does me small good alone
So ale alone yields but small good to me,
Except it as some spice of possie
The fruits of ale are unto drunkards such,
To make 'em sweare and lye that drinks too much.
But my ale being drunk with moderation,
Will quench thirst and make merry recreation.
My lock and sleeve were published for two ends,
I'll invite my honest, civil, sober friends.
From such as are not such, I kindly pray,
Till I send for 'em, let 'em keep away.
From *Phœnix Alley*, the *Globe Tavern* nears,
The *middle of Long Acre* I *dwell* there.
"JOHN TAYLOR, *Poeta Aquaticus*."

The following extracts from the volume are interesting:—

ADDISON'S RESORT.

At the White Horse, in Kensington, Addison wrote several of his *Spectators*. His favorite dinner, when he stayed at this house, was a fillet of veal and a bottle of claret. The old inn remained in its original state till about forty years ago, when it was pulled down and the name changed to the Holland Arms; but the sign is still preserved in the parlor of the new establishment.

THE "WHITE HORSE."

Edinburgh also has its famous White Horse; in a close in the Canongate an inn, dating from the time of Queen Mary Stuart, and which Scott has introduced in one of his novels, may still be seen. It was well known to runaway couples, and hundreds have been made happy or unhappy for life "at a moment's notice" in its large rooms, in which, as well as in the White Hart in the Grassmarket, these impromptu marriages were as regularly performed as at Gretna Green. The White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, now a tame omnibus office, was for more than a century one of the bustling coaching inns for the west. "Some persons think the sublimest object in nature is a ship launched on the bosom of the ocean; but give me, for my private satisfaction, the mail coaches that pour down Piccadilly of an evening, tear up the pavement, and devour the way before them to the Land's End."—*Hazlitt*. This place calls up pleasant fancies of travelling by the mail, through merry roads, with blooming hawthorn and chesnut trees, larks singing aloft, the village bells and the blacksmith's hammer tinkling in the distance; but another White Horse Inn shows the dark side of the picture—the unsafety of the roads, for the White Horse, corner of Welbeck street, Cavendish square, was long a detached public house, where travellers customarily stopped for refreshment, and to examine their fire-arms before crossing the fields to Lisson green. The last White Horse we shall mention was in Pope's Head alley, the sign of John Sudbury and George Trumble, the first man that opened a print shop in London, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Peacham, in his "Compleat Gentleman," says that Goltzius' engravings were commonly to be had in Pope's Head alley. There, also, in 1611, the first edition of Speed's "Great Britain" was published.

OTHER QUEER SIGNS.

Abusive of the softer sex is the man loaded with mischief, the sign of an ale house in Oxford street. The original, said to be painted by Hogart, is fastened to the front of the house, and has the honor of being specified in the lease of the premises as one of the fixtures. An engraving of it is exhibited in the window. It represents a man carrying a woman, a magpie, and a monkey, the woman with a glass of gin in her hand. In the background, on the left hand side, is a public house with a pair of horns as a "finial" on the gable end; this house is called "Cuckhold's Fortune;" a woman is passing in at the door, and a sow is asleep in a pothouse, with a label above, "She is as drunk as a sow," while two cats are making love on the roof. On the right hand is a shop of S. Grine, Pawnbroker, which a carpenter enters to pledge his tools. The engraving is signed—"Drawn by Experience; engraved by Sorrow." Under it is the following rhyme:—

"A monkey, a magpie, and a wife,
Is the true emblem of strife."

Richard Wilson, R. A., painted the Three Loggerheads for an alehouse in North Wales, which gave its name to the village of Loggerheads, near the town of Mould. The painting was still exhibited as a signboard in 1824, though little of Wilson's work remained, as it had been repeatedly touched up.

George Morland painted several; the Goat in Boots on the Fulham road is attributed to him, but has since been painted often over.

MATTERS MATRIMONIAL.

Oh! no, we never talk in French,
Its sound no more is heard;
Our ills are now forbid to speak
The smallest foreign word.
I cannot say—"Mon cher ami,"
"Comment vous portez-vous?"
Nor he reply—"Tres bien, mon ange,"
Oh! no, it would not do.

I dare not sigh—"Pensez a moi,"
Or—"Serez vous fidele;"
Nor can he say—"Toujours a toi,"
Or—"Au revoir, ma belle;"
And if—"Ne m'oubliez pas"—slips out,
(As 'twill, ere I'm aware)
"They are talking French," is screamed about,
Ere I can add—"Mon cher."

And "m'aimez vous," I never hear,
Nor does he ever say—
"Jusqu'a la mort," so much we fear
To—"Parlez en Francais."
All ears are open when he sits
Hence me after tea,
Lest he should say—"Acceptez-moi?"
And I should answer—"Oui."

—Family jars are plenty as ever in pious New England. Nine divorces in one town of Vermont recently.

—Rumor forecasts the marriage of James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and a daughter of General Dix.

—Mr. Quilp declares ladies' eyeballs to be Love's heaviest artillery.

—A gentleman in Hudson, New York, was married last Tuesday, and cut his throat the same night.

—Coleridge was once asked which of Wordsworth's works he considered the prettiest, when he promptly replied, "His daughter Dora."

—A toll-gate keeper named Murray, two miles from Gretna Green, in Scotland, celebrated 757 marriages in one year.

—Forty applicants for marriage certificates in Cincinnati, during the last six weeks, were unable to write their names.

—Thanksgiving morning a young lady was summoned to her door to receive a splendid turkey. "Who sent it?" asked the lady. "I was told not to lisp," replied the Hibernian. "Ah! I can guess," responded the lady. "Bedad, that's just what I could Deacon Grant"

—A lady committed suicide in Newark, New Jersey, lately. She left a note saying she could tolerate her husband no longer. He was the third to whom she had been married.

—The fashionable walk for young ladies, says a Saratoga critic, is a sort of hobble as if they had a sore toe on each foot. The sprightly Jenny Lind hop was once the ton.

—"I have nothing but my heart to give you," said a spinster to a lawyer who had conducted a suit for her. "Well," said the lawyer gruffly, "go to my clerk—he takes the fees."

—Mrs. Hooper, of Boston, rumor says, sacrifices the interest on $100,000 in order to become Mrs. Charles Sumner.

—A coxcomb, talking of the transmigration of souls, said:—"In the time of Moses, I have no doubt, I was the golden calf." "Very likely," replied a lady, "it me has robbed you of nothing but the gilding!"

—A baby was left on an editor's door-step in Cleveland last week, with a request that it be taught to be an editor. What a cruel and unnatural mother!

—"Why will you persist in wearing another woman's hair on your head?" asked Acid of his wife. She retorted:—"Why do you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back?"

—There is a marital club in New York similar to one which has long existed in Paris. It is composed of young men who seek to marry only rich young ladies.

—A Russian grand duchess has just arrived in Paris, with no end of store clothes, diamonds, servants, etc. As she is a single gal, there is a fine chance for some bachelor of quality.

—Elisha C. Sprague, of Chicago, has had an action commenced against him for breach of promise by a Cincinnati lady. Sprague is worth $500,000, and $50,000 damages are claimed. The lady has been for six years a teacher in the Newport Seminary.

—In an old family Bible in Connecticut, the record of birth is entered in this wise:—"Elizabeth Jones, born on the 20th of November, 1787, according to the best of her recollection.

—"If you ever marry," said a Roman consul to his son, "let it be a woman who has sense enough to superintend the setting of a meal of victuals, taste enough to dress herself, pride enough to wash before breakfast, and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say."

—A young woman in a country village was busily engaged, the other day, in looking over some mourning goods. The clerk was an acquaintance, and asked her, with much solicitude, if there had been a death in her family. "No, not exactly," she said; "but I expect the old lady will go under in about two weeks, and I thought I'd get my mournin' all ready."

—A woman in Charleston, S. C., begged for eighty dollars to bury her husband. A benevolent lady visited her home to take her the money. In a darkened apartment lay the corpse, the widow was crying, and everything looked very melancholy. She left the eighty dollars, and departed, forgetting her parasol. Returning, she found the corpse counting the money.

—The poet Percival's knowledge of women was of the least. He never dared look them in the eyes. An accidental touch of the hand of one of his loves drove him in confusion from the room. He never told his love, except in one instance, and then it was in writing. He was in love at twenty; at twenty-four he adored a pupil at Philadelphia; and again, at twenty-five, he worshipped somebody in Berlin; and once more, in New Haven, at twenty-seven, he fell in love with a young woman with a handsome face, who did not like books, and married a shoemaker.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

THE CITY PULPITS TO-MORROW.—There will be preaching in the principal churches of the city to-morrow, as follows:—

Methodist.—Nineteenth street, corner of Poplar. Dedication services continued. Bishop Scott in the morning; Rev. J. E. Smith at 3 P. M.; Rev. Alfred Cookman in the evening.

Haines street, Germantown, Rev. Messrs. Boswell, Kummer, Nadal, and Parrish; morning, afternoon, and evening.

Siloam, Otis street, above Girard avenue, Rev. M. H. Sisty in the morning; Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart in the evening.

Union, Fourth street, near Arch. Rev. G. D. Carrow, D. D., in the morning; Rev. Jacob Todd in the evening.

St. John's. Centenary sermon by Rev. Bishop Simpson in the morning; Rev. J. H. Torrance in the evening.

Nazareth, Thirteenth street, below Vine. Rev. T. A. Fernley, morning and evening.

Central, 1222 Vine street. Rev. L. C. Matlack, morning and evening.

John Wesley, Shippen street, above Seventh. Rev. James Moore, at 3½ P. M.

Presbyterian.—Green Hill, Girard avenue, above Sixteenth. Rev. F. S. Robbins, morning and evening.

Fifth United Church, Twentieth and Buttonwood streets. Rev. Mr. Hanna, morning and evening.

Richmond, Rev. John Lyon in the morning.

Scot's Church. Rev. Alexander B. Jack, of Newburg, New York, in the morning, and at 3½ P. M.

South Street. Rev. R. A. Mallery in the morning.

Baptist.—Eleventh Church, Twelfth street, above Race. Rev. Benjamin Griffith in the morning; Rev. Thomas Malcom in the evening.

Congregationalist.—Second Church, Eleventh and Wood streets. Rev. George W. Smiley, D. D., in the evening, on "The Providence of God as Unfolded in the History of America."

Reformed Church.—First Church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets. Rev. J. H. Saydam, morning and evening.

Third Church, Tenth and Filbert streets. Rev. J. W. Schenck morning and evening.

Lutheran.—Church on Race street, below Sixth. Rev. Dr. Zeiss, on the Apocalypse, in the evening.

Messiah Evangelical Church. Rev. P. F. Mayser in the morning.

Lutherbaum Church, No. 1527 N. Twelfth street. Rev. N. M. Price, morning and evening.

Episcopal.—Church of the Intercessor, Spring Garden street, below Broad. Rev. J. W. Bonham, morning and evening.

Swedenborgian.—New Church, Broad and Brandywine streets. Rev. B. F. Barrett, morning and evening.

Moravian.—Chapel, Sixth and Girard avenue. Rev. H. S. Hoffman in the morning.

Universalist.—Second Church, Eighth street, above Noble. Rev. James Shrigley in the morning.

Independent.—First Church, Broad and Sansom streets. Rev. John Chambers at 3½ P. M., on "The Moral Law."

The Church of the New Testament, Eleventh and Wood streets, will be reopened at 3½ P. M. by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton.

French Service.—French Evangelical Church, Seventeenth and Spruce streets. Rev. D. Coussirat morning and evening.

Eglise Francaise, No. 1009 Chesnut street. Rev. H. Manny morning and evening.

Welsh Service.—Church, Twelfth and Filbert streets. Rev. J. L. Richards at 3 P. M. and in the evening.

Deaf Mute Service.—Calvary Church, Front and Margaretta streets. Rev. Dr. Clerc at 3½ P. M.

Union Services.—Kensington Presbyterian Church. Rev. James H. Baird (Presbyterian) in the morning, Rev. W. J. Paxson (Methodist) at 3½ P. M.

Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets. Rev. W. C. Best at 3½ P. M.

South Street Presbyterian Church, above Eleventh. Union prayer meeting in the evening.

Missionary Services.—All Saints' Church, Twelfth street, below Fitzwater. Meeting of the Southern Missionary Society of Philadelphia, in the evening. Addresses by Episcopal clergymen laboring in the south-western portion of the city. A collection in aid of their missions will be taken.

North City Home Mission, Calvary, Rev. Dr. Greenbank in the morning; Rev. Charles Shock in the evening. Mount Olivet, Rev. Mr. Toland in the evening. Preaching also at North Penn and Morris City, in the evening.

First Presbyterian Church, Bridge street, Manua, in behalf of the Philadelphia Tract Mission Society, in the evening.

Miscellaneous Services.—Church, Christian street, below Sixth, Elder Burbank at 3½ P. M.

Greenwich Street Chapel, Rev. W. B. Callis in the evening.

Wagner Free Institute, Rev. N. Gates at 3½ P. M.

INVESTIGATION OF HOUSE ROBBERIES.—There was a very interesting hearing of several persons concerned in recent house robberies at the Central Station yesterday afternoon. William Donnelly *alias* Dunn, Charles Lechler, and George Ellison were charged with being implicated in them. Frank McCarten testified to the robbery of Mr. Clyde's residence, No. 1710 Arch street, on the 13th of September, from which a considerable quantity of wearing apparel was stolen. He did not, however, identify any of the defendants.

Thomas J. Willits testified that he was working at the Church of the Covenant, Filbert street, above Seventeenth, when the robbery at Mr. Clyde's house was committed. Several men came and stood about the church for some time. He recognized Leonard Duford, otherwise Shoey Miller (now under commitment for the robbery) Lechler, and Donnelly as the men he saw. Miller asked Donnelly when he expected his pa to come home, and the reply was that he expected him home in a couple of weeks. This was intended to induce the belief among the workmen that they belonged to the premises of Mr. Clyde and had a right to enter. After remaining at the church for some time, two of the men disappeared—Miller and Donnelly—Lechler remaining. Finally, he too left, and the robbery was discovered a short time after, when Miller had been arrested. The witness did not recognise Ellison as one of the party.

James T. Rutter, sexton of the Church of the Covenant, saw the men about the church, and thought he recognized Lechler and Ellison, but would not swear positively to it.

Mrs. Margaret Vaux testified that her residence, No. 1148 Arch street, was broken open on the 24th of August, and robbed of a variety of silk dresses, made and unmade, silver ware, and other articles, altogether of considerable value. The thieves first pried open a rear window, then broke a panel out of a door. A chamber door was forced open, but the bureau drawers were unlocked at the time.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sharpless testified that her dwelling, No. 1315 Filbert street, was broken into towards the end of September. A kitchen window was forced open to admit an entrance. Seven dresses were taken, besides a number of silver spoons, butter knife, etc.

Albert Miller testified that Mrs. Gough's house, at Sumner and Seventeenth streets, was broken into some time ago and ransacked from top to bottom. A quantity of wearing apparel was carried off, but he could not give an idea of the value of the property stolen. The thieves entered by prying open a side door with a jimmy.

John Ward testified that the residence of Mr. Edmund Smith, No. 1504 Arch street, was robbed on the 9th of September of goods to the value of about $600. A jimmy had been used on the window shutter.

Leonard Duford, otherwise Miller, implicated in several of the robberies, was now called to the stand, and testified that he and Lechler and Donnelly robbed the house of Mr. Clyde, but he said he did not know anything about the robberies at the residences of Mrs. Vaux and Mrs. Sharpless; all he knew about was the robberies at Mr. Clyde's and Mr. Frishmuth's. In describing the robberies, he said that he climbed over the fence, jimmied the window open, and after they had got what they wanted, climbed into the adjoining yard and jimmied the window there, and robbed that house.

Alderman—Who does the jimmy belong to?

Witness—It belongs, I suppose, to all three of us.

Detective Lamon testified to the arrest of Lechler and Donnelly about a week ago, and to the finding of a jimmy on the person of Donnelly which fitted precisely the marks made in the doors and shutters at the residence of Mrs. Sharpless, Mrs. Vaux, Mr. Frishmuth, Mr. Whitfalls, and Mr. Smith. None of the witnesses positively identified Ellison. All were committed for trial at the next term of the Court.

MEETING OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY.—The last session of this association was held on Thursday evening, at the College, in Filbert street, Dr. Richard Gardiner, the President, being in the chair.

A report from the Cholera Committee indicated that it had held itself ready for prompt action during the summer and fall, should exigencies, in the outbreak of a violent epidemic of cholera, have demanded it. At present no further action on the part of the committee was needed, no cholera hospitals having been established by the city authorities, nor any district cholera physicians having been appointed.

Some discussion ensued on the subject of cholera itself, and the influence that the eating of oysters had produced towards increasing the the number of cases of the disease.

Dr. W. Williamson then read an able and instructive article on the cause, phenomena, and homœopathic treatment of intermittent fever. A debate on this disease was engaged in, and continued until the hour of adjournment. There are between one and two hundred active homœopathic practitioners in Philadelphia. The system has proved itself eminently a success, so much so that it is a matter of surprise among homœopathists that the managers of hospitals and other charitable institutions do not set apart special wards, to be under the management of reliable homœopathic physicians.

REVENUE CASES.—William Murphy and Edward O'Gorman were before United States Commissioner Smith yesterday, on the charge of carrying on the business of distilling without a license. Defendants were arrested on the complaint of Henry A. McCalmont, Deputy Collector of the Second District, who made a seizure of the stills, two in number, in the rear of Seventh and Catharine streets, a few days ago. Mr. McCalmont testified to the seizure and the fact that distilling was going on at the time. William S. Kneass also testified to seizure, and to some resistance on the part of the defendant, O'Gorman. The accused were held for trial.

ACCIDENTS.—James Simons, a lad, was run over by a milk wagon yesterday while crossing Franklin and Vine streets, and had one of his legs fractured. John Mullocoop fell from a scaffold at Germantown yesterday, and was seriously injured. The practice of throwing apple-parings on the footways is one so likely to be attended with injury to pedestrians, that it ought not to be continued. A lady, while walking in front of the Custom House yesterday, was thrown down by one, and was so much hurt that she had to be removed to her home in a carriage.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—Policeman Daniel Culp, of the Fourteenth District, died at his residence, in Germantown, on Thursday, of congestion of the lungs. Deceased was formerly a High Constable of the borough of Germantown, and was first appointed on the police force of the city by Mayor Conrad. He was fifty-three years old.

HAND CRUSHED.—John Luby, nineteen years of age, had his hand badly crushed yesterday afternoon between two freight cars, at West Philadelphia. It is thought that amputation will be necessary. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

GOSSE THE MAGNIFICENT PANORAMIC Pictures at National Hall. 10 19 2t

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ENTERTAINING DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE.
MAD'LLE ELVIRA DE SILVA
APPEARS IN (30 19 2t
CHOICE MUSICAL SELECTIONS.
Admission, 25 cents Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—
MR. H. L. BATEMAN
has the honor to announce a short season of
FIVE GRAND CONCERTS,
commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, October 22,
by his celebrated Concert troupe, newly organized in Europe and universally pronounced by the entire press of the Old World and New, the Grandest Combination of Musical Talent ever presented to the public.
The following unrivalled Vocalists and Instrumentalists will appear:—
MADAME PAREPA,
Prima Donna Assoluta.
(Her first appearance in this city.)
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. L. HATTON.
Reserved Seats.....$1 50 each.
Can be had on Wednesday, October 17, at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler. 10 11

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
This establishment having been rebuilt and enlarged at great expense, will shortly open as a genteel family resort. Engagements have been made for a
SEASON OF PETITE
COMEDY,
SPECTACULAR
AND MELO-DRAMA
Associated artists from New York leading theatres will make their appearance; also a succession of
BRILLIANT STARS,
Comedians, Comediennes, Lyric and Terpsichorean Artists of rare favor and pronounced abilities. The interior is being entirely refitted with new decorations, orchestra chairs, new scenery and upholstering—all in the most approved manner. Every effort to constitute the City Museum a popular
FAMILY RESORT,
will be made regardless of cost.
OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20.
Further particulars in future bills. 10 13

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS AT NATIONAL Hall—Don't fail to see them. 10 10 2t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, October 22, at 8.
First night of Meyerbeer's celebrated Opera,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC
The Management takes great pleasure in being able to include in the repertoire of the current season Meyerbeer's brilliant opera of the
STAR OF THE NORTH,
the only important work of this great composer not yet heard in Philadelphia.
The Opera will be presented upon a scale of splendor which it is confidently believed has never been attempted on the Operatic stage in this city,
WITH NEW SCENERY,
ENTIRELY NEW DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS,
INCREASED ORCHESTRA,
TWO MILITARY BANDS,
AN UNEQUALLED GREAT CAST,
and every other opportunity for striving
PICTURESQUE EFFECTS,
afforded by the charming romantic story of Katharina and Peter the Great, has been taken advantage of in the preparation of this enchanting work and particular attention has been bestowed upon the
GORGEOUS MILITARY SPECTACLE
involved in the camp scene in the second act.
MONDAY EVENING, October 22, at 8,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
(L'Etoile du Nord).
Katharina.....Miss C. L. KELLOGG
Prascovia.....Miss A. M. HAKOK
Pandowitz.....
Gritzenko.....Sig. BELLINI
Federo.....Sig. ANTONUCCI
Natalie.....Mme FLEURY
Palmonie.....Mme RICARDI
Giorgio Schwonsky.....Sig. REICHARDT
Ismaeloff.....Sig. VOELDEN
Kermeloff.....Sig. BANFI
Rejnaldo.....Sig. MANCINI
Russian Peasants and Soldiers, Tartars, Cossacks, Vivandieres, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, etc. etc.
SYNOPSIS OF THE SCENERY.
Act I—Village of Wyburg, in Finland—Navy Yard.
Act II—Russian Camp.
Act III—Imperial Palace in St. Petersburg.
TUESDAY EVENING, October 23, at 8 o'clock, only night of Verdi's mas er work,
ERNANI,
with an unapproachable great cast,
SESNORA CARMEN POCH,
MAZZOLESI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI.
The sale of tickets for any of the above-named performances commences
THIS MORNING,
at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 632 Chesnut street, corner Seventh.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT street, above Twelfth
WILLIAM E. SINN & CO., Lessees.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
THIS EVENING,
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
Of the Distinguished Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
who will appear in
TWO GREAT SPECIALTIES.
To commence with
DOT,
DOT,
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Caleb Plummer.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
To conclude with the screaming afterpiece,
FORTY WINKS,
FORTY WINKS,
Horatio Spriggins.....Mr. J. E. OWENS

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
SATURDAY NIGHT GALA.
EDWIN BOOTH IN TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.
SATURDAY EVENING, October 20, Sixth Night of MR. EDWIN BOOTH
who will appear in his great impersonation of
LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS,
in John Howard Payne's Historical Tragedy of
BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN.
Tullia.....Miss Susan Denin
Titus.....Mr. Sharon Hill
To conclude with Shakespeare's Comedy of
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
Petruchio.....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
Katherine.....Miss Susan Denin
MONDAY—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH AS SHYLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
NARCISSE AND THE WILLOW COPSE.
GRAND SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
LAST NIGHT OF MR. BANDMANN.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, October 20,
NARCISSE;
OR, THE LAST OF THE POMPADOURS.
Narcisse.....Mr. BANDMANN
Aided by the full Company.
To conclude with the thrilling Drama,
THE WILLOW COPSE.
All the Artists in the cast.
Monday, October 22—Reappearance
THE FAST FAMILY.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
MISS KATE FISHER
in two great Dramas,
MAZEPPA;
OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY,
And the FRENCH SPY ON HORSEBACK.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE ON SATURDAY Afternoon at National Hall. 10 19 2t

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OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and TABLEAUX SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 5m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER BROAD AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscription all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise, impar s health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction 6 months.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 2m Professors BIL EBBAND & LEWIS.

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ITS SUCCESS MORE DECIDED THAN EVER.
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The End Rapidly Approaching.
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T. B. PUGH,
AGENT FOR THE ASSOCIATION.
N. B.—For further particulars and description of the various prices, see published Catalogue. [10 10 wsnf

PROPOSALS.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1866.
Proposals for building a large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia.
Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Major-General S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New York.
Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.
Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October instant, at noon, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.
The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, in the amount of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified of the same.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General.
10 12 13§

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 16, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., October 29 1866, at his office, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with FRESH BEEF of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (neck, shanks, and kidney allow to be excluded) in such quantities as may be from time to time required, and on such days as shall be designated, by the Commanding Officer. The contract to be subject to the approval of the Commissary General of Subsistence, and to remain in force for six months, or such less time as he may direct, commencing the first day of November, 1866. Upon acceptance of the offer security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Bids must be endorsed, "Proposals for Beef."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY, JR.,
10 17 5t Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., C. U. S.

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810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 6 6m

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
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ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
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FIRE INSURANCES
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On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1866

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan 7[illegible]	$95 000 00
120,000	" 6 "	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	99.555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	59.250 00
25 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20.000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	23.750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per cent. Bonds	23.750 00
18.00	360 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,597 50
7.100	142 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5.000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40 000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40 000 00
30.000	State of Tennessee Five per Cent. Loan	18 900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170 000 00
$1,636,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36, 0000
	Bills receivable for insurances made	1 21 013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other companies $1133. Estimated value	2 910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55 956 99
	Cash in Drawer	678 48 56,635 3
		$1 253 630 18

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This company continues to write on *Fire Risks* only. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
1866.
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
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But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
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This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
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Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 18
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1866.

Precedents without Power.

EVERY now and then certain views held, or said to have been held, in the earlier days of the Rebellion, by the late President Lincoln and other men who were then among the leaders of the Republican party, are brought forward by our conservatives with great gusto as *authoritative* upon the practical questions now before the country for discussion and settlement. Thus we have just now a letter from ex-Attorney General Bates in regard to the erection and admission of the State of West Virginia, in which we are assured that Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet all "considered an ordinance of secession a mere nullity in law and politics, and rebellion a personal crime, punishable by law."

Now, it may as well be admitted at once, that at the outbreak of the Rebellion neither Mr. Lincoln, nor any of his advisers, nor indeed the country at large, had any just idea of the character of the struggle upon which we were entering. Mr. Seward pronounced it an affair of ninety days; Mr. Lincoln thought seventy-five thousand soldiers sufficient for the emergency; while people generally imagined that the war would be of brief duration. It is also a fact that the war was not conducted on any consistent and well-maintained theory. At first we refused to regard the Rebels captured in arms as prisoners of war. The army was theoretically regarded as a sort of huge *posse comitatus*, and the captured Confederates as civil prisoners, to be tried by the courts of law. But this idea had to be abandoned long before the war was over. At first, and for a long time, we refused to exchange prisoners with the enemy, lest some *theory* should thereby be damaged; but we had to come to it at last. At first it was proposed to close the ports in the Rebel States by a simple proclamation that they were no longer ports of entry; but we found that that scheme would not work, and were obliged to resort to a regular blockade. So, too, it may be quite true that in 1861 Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet were all agreed upon the theory set forth by Mr. Bates; but we find that as soon as this theory began to be pressed into the service of the Rebels—just as it is to-day—the Supreme Court of the United States overthrew it. In the prize cases decided in 1862, this very theory of the nullity of secession in law, and the mere *personal* character of the crime of rebellion, was brought forward to save some property captured in North Carolina from a professedly loyal man, from confiscation. But the court held that in organizing the Rebellion the States had acted *as States*, and had made all their inhabitants public enemies, so that their property was liable to capture and confiscation. It was a sound, common-sense decision, and is the law to-day.

It was quite natural, perhaps, in the outset, to say that secession was a nullity; but when we saw the seceded States banded together in a hostile confederacy, raising mighty armies, holding undisputed sway of almost the entire South, threatening Washington, invading the North and menacing the very existence of the Government, then these fine-spun theories of secession being a mere nullity, and none of the States being out of the Union, had to be given up. Facts were too strong for theories. It was seen that secession had *done* something, that the Rebel States had not only taken themselves as civil corporations out of the Union, but that they had actually expelled the United States from nearly the entire territory of the South, so that only the most strenuous exertions would enable us to regain what we had lost. For four years we fought to restore the power and authority of the United States over the territory which had been violently wrenched from us at the outset by the forces of the Rebellion. Secession was unlawful, but it was actual. If it was null in law, it was potent in effects. The Rebellion was unconstitutional, but it was real. The Southern Confederacy, though unrecognized at the Courts of the established nationalities of the earth, was still a mighty power within its own limits. It raised vast armies and kept them in the field, armed them with effective weapons, supplied them with food and clothing, and made them a power in the day of battle. It took us four years to overthrow it, and cost us a half million of lives and four thousand millions of dollars to accomplish the work. These are rather wonderful effects to be ascribed to *nullities* as their cause.

The truth is, that in dealing with such questions as are now before the people, we must not shut our eyes to facts. Theories are good enough in their way, but the idea of bringing up a theory long since exploded, overthrown by the Supreme Court, and hastily adopted, if at all, at the very beginning of a terrible struggle, whose character and extent were but dimly apprehended, to control our action now, is unstatesmanlike and absurd to the last degree. So far as West Virginia is concerned, we believe there was a sort of mimic conformance to what would have been the constitutional method, in a time of peace, of erecting a new State from a part of the territory of an old one; but we apprehend that our right to erect it really stands more firmly on the ground that Virginia had rebelled, and lost her status as a State, and so her territory was at the rightful disposal of the nation, than upon the assumption that the sham which was then *called* "Virginia" had any real or solid existence, or could give a proper assent to the erection of a new State within what had been the boundaries of the old State of Virginia.

The Dearth of Ministers, and Its Causes.

THE decrease in the number of persons entering the Christian ministry is a fact which is beginning to attract general attention. We find it a matter of complaint on the part of all the denominations. An increasing number of churches are unsupplied with pastors, and the catalogues of the theological seminaries present meagre lists of candidates for the sacred office. So general an effect must have a sufficient cause. What is it?

We cannot suppose that religion itself is losing its hold upon the popular mind. Such a fact would be one of the gravest significancy. But we see no reason to suppose that it exists. On the contrary, we see many things which lead us to believe that Christianity never had more power over the masses of the people, never more thoroughly penetrated all the avenues of society with its influences, than now.

Nor do we believe that there is any real diminution of respect for the office or functions of the ministry. Good preaching is as much in request now as it ever was. Able and talented ministers find no difficulty in securing hearers; and the truly conscientious, faithful, and devoted pastor is still looked up to with reverence by the community.

We should be sorry to ascribe this decrease of candidates for the ministry to any fault of our voluntary system of religious support. The experience of this country as to the effects of the separation of Church and State has not hitherto seemed to militate against the best interests of Christianity. On the contrary, it has built them up and strengthened them. Nowhere has the Church been more active or aggressive; nowhere has it more thoroughly reached the masses; nowhere has it more successfully carried forward those great enterprises of Christian benevolence that are a distinguishing feature of our times than in the United States, and under the voluntary system.

What, then, is the cause of the decrease of ministers? The most obvious reply is that the ministry is poorly paid. It is a fact that no class of professional men, of equal talents and cultivation, are so poorly paid as ministers. Aside from the salaries of a few pastors of the wealthier churches in our cities, the support afforded to ministers is of the most meagre and unsatisfactory character. It is no uncommon thing to find a faithful, earnest, and talented clergyman, who has spent seven or eight years of his life, and a small fortune, in preparing for his profession, working on a salary smaller than that received by a banker's clerk. It should be remembered that the most of ministers at the present day are men of education; and in many of our denominations a preparation is required of them, embracing a course of study, additional to that required for a business career, of at least seven years. We estimate that there are but few of our thoroughly educated ministers who have not spent, in addition to these seven years of time, from three thousand to five thousand dollars in getting their education. It is quite evident that their pay is not at all proportionate to this outlay; but that, perhaps, is not to be looked for. The ministry is not expected to be a *lucrative* profession. Motives of gain to induce men to enter it would not be desirable. But neither, on the other hand, ought the minister to be expected to sail all his life along the desert coasts of poverty. If he is not to be a millionaire, certainly he ought not to be a pauper. He has a right to demand, and the nature of his work requires, that he shall have a fair and reasonable support—such a one as shall relieve his mind of all undue anxiety for the maintenance of himself and family. How can any minister compose eloquent and instructive sermons when his flour-barrel is empty, his coal-box unsupplied, and his children's shoes out at the toes? How can he soar to things heavenly, when things earthly are so persistently and unpleasantly thrust into his face? To expect eloquence, depth of thought, patient research, or any great degree of spiritual-mindedness under such circumstances, is to expect impossibilities.

Everybody knows that during the past five years the cost of living has doubled. How many ministers have had their salaries doubled? And how can those who barely made both ends of the year meet before the rise, get along and support their families now? Many churches are guilty of an injustice towards their ministers that the members themselves would be slow to perpetrate in their own private business.

One reason for the meagre support of ministers, especially in our country towns, is the unnecessary and improper multiplication of churches. One may find in almost any country village of fifteen hundred or two thousand inhabitants, four or five different churches, each with its minister, each poorly attended and feebly supported. If the number were diminished one-half, the cause of religion would be the gainer thereby. The remaining churches would be better supported and attended; they would be able to employ a more efficient class of ministers, and the Christian work would be better done. Our different denominations act very foolishly and culpably in this matter of founding new churches in little towns already amply supplied with religious organizations. Feeble, sickly, half-supported, pauper churches, always begging for outside help, are thus multiplied, not to make aggressions upon the world but to steal away members from other denominations, and to divide a support already too limited for those dependent upon it. Missionary funds expended upon such enterprises as these are worse than wasted, for instead of building up one strong church, they help to make three or four feeble ones in the same place. The present dearth of ministers will probably kill off a good many churches that have been founded just in this way. It will be a blessing if it does. No denomination has a right to plant a church in a place already supplied with all the churches it can support. If we had fewer churches, better attended, better kept up, and with a better paid ministry, the Christian work would be more prosperous in all its departments.

We have no fear that the ministry is about to be abandoned. The law of supply and demand will operate here as well as elsewhere. As soon as there is really any *need* for more ministers they will be forthcoming.

The Threatened Difficulties in Baltimore.

IF we can believe the various statements made by the Baltimore newspapers, and take their opinions as exponents of the popular feeling in that city, we must have grave fears lest the scenes of New Orleans are to be re-enacted in the Monumental City. Situated as we are, beyond the circle of local excitement, we see more cause for alarm than those who reside in the midst of party passions, and learn to consider all hostile utterances as idle threats. From all indications, unless some modifications in the course of the contending parties take place, we would not be surprised to see our sister municipality the victim of lawless riots, the scene of wilful murder. The differences of opinion which threaten to thus turn the peace of our neighbor into discord, are not generally understood outside of the mere local excitement. We would, therefore, speak dispassionately of the *casus belli*.

The elections in Baltimore are conducted by judges and inspectors appointed by the Police Commissioners. This Board is composed of members elected by the Legislature in joint ballot. They are sworn officers, and must, in conformity with their oaths, execute the laws and conduct the election in the manner prescribed by legislative enactment. If the action of the Legislature be wrong, the fault lies entirely with that body; but until such is the decision of the judiciary, the Commissioners are bound to carry even an illegal law into effect. Previous to the opening of the present year, the Legislature passed an ordinance forbidding any one to vote at the coming election except such as had been registered in 1865. The object of the enactment was evident. The vast number of Marylanders who had been serving in the Rebel armies had returned to the State. They came back in regiments. They outnumbered the loyal population. They brought with them others from the South, and the entire State was inundated with this Rebel element, which would undoubtedly be able to carry the State in November, were they allowed to exercise the right of suffrage.

This law, legally passed by both branches of the Legislature, and signed by Governor Swann himself, is now the supreme rule of action in Maryland. It is part of that law which the Commissioners had sworn to execute, and whether it was legal or not was not for them to decide. The Rebels, maddened at thus being shut off from the power of once more ruling the State, denied that the law was constitutional. At this stage of the proceedings, before any legal examination of the subject had settled the question, the Attorney-General of the State, the first law officer of the Commonwealth, expressed an opinion in its favor. The Commissioners, at the last municipal election, acted under it refused Rebel votes, and the election was overwhelmingly in favor of the Republicans.

Rendered desperate by their defeat, the Rebels apply to the Government to remove the Commissioners and appoint Rebels in their place. They claim that the law gives such power to the State Executive, and ask him to exercise it. Whether it does or does not we do not know. He, however, summoned the Commissioners to appear before him, and they have not as yet responded. Such is the simple statement of facts. If they succeed in inducing him to remove the Commissioners, and the Commissioners refuse to acknowledge the legalty of what they doubt his right to do, the streets of Baltimore may yet again be drenched in blood, and loyalists once more sacrifice their lives to the fury of the Rebels.

The returned Confederates far outnumber the loyal, and they may need aid from other States. We earnestly deprecate any such fearful proceedings. We are law-abiding citizens. The duty of every good American is to obey the law. It is like the old days of Kansas, if we are to have the system of colonization in order to shed blood. "We would none of it." The Democracy threaten to send reinforcements from Pennsylvania. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* makes the following threat, which is endorsed by the Democratic organ of our city:—

"All the manhood in the whole mass of three hundred thousand Democratic voters will be thrown into the contest at a moment's warning. For the right of a free ballot they will gladly do battle whenever and wherever the issue of arms shall be joined against it. Should the contest begin in Baltimore, two-thirds of the whole fighting material of Pennsylvania will respond to the call of the President with a promptitude never known in all the annals of war. Yes! Pennsylvania will be ready, fully ready."

We guess that the Union men of Maryland will not feel much fear at the threatened invasion. Who are the men who would go under the fiery call? All the deserters, cowards, and skulkers during the war. We do not tremble or turn pale at the thought of an army of such men as supported Heister Clymer. If they come to colonizing, there are two who can play at that game, and we do not think that the Democracy, after meditation, will conclude that it would be advisable.

But we most heartily deprecate any such violence. Let the law be obeyed; let it be followed in all cases. But there is no need that there be any imposition submitted to. Let the matter be submitted to the Attorney-General of the State, as there is no Supreme Court now in session. Let his decision be followed, and the disgrace of riots in a Northern city be avoided.

The Camp-Meeting Outrage near Baltimore.

A RIGID and impartial investigation has been made by the United States military authorities into the late outrage upon the colored people attending a Methodist camp-meeting near Baltimore. General Gregory, who conducted the investigation, concludes his report as follows:—

"From a careful reading of the whole testimony, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the riot was—first, an attack upon the colored people; and, second, a deliberate attempt to break up the camp-meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on account of the alleged anti-slavery sentiments of its ministers and members."

Through to Fort Riley.

ON the 15th instant, the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, commenced running through trains regularly to Fort Riley, Kansas, a distance of more than four hundred miles due west from St. Louis. Two hundred and fifty miles additional of the road have been put under contract, to be completed during the year 1867.

"GRIFFITH GAUNT."—We publish on our eighth page to-day an extended review of "Griffith Gaunt," which takes the only possible ground of criticism, and condemns the work as most immoral. As the book is the sensation of the day, the review will repay perusal.

The Opera Last Night.

THIRD APPEARANCE OF RONCONI AND KELLOGG.

Crispino e la Comare was given in better style last evening than on the previous representation. The audience was the largest and most fashionable of the season, and the enthusiasm was marked. Signor Ronconi was excessively funny, and sang with more force than upon any previous occasion. He was applauded and encored in almost every scene. His triumph in the "Cobbler" was complete.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg received a perfect ovation. Her strong and sweet voice seems to improve continually. Her acting last night was superb. She is growing to be the pet of our opera-goers.

Miss Fanny Stockton, we are pleased to announce, sang the part of "The Fairy" in much better taste. The music was rendered quite brilliantly last evening, and the artiste was the recipient of many favors from the audience. Miss Stockton sang and acted with more spirit than usual, and in this way rendered the whole opera more pleasing than upon the previous representation.

Antonucci and Bellini, the rival bassos, were, as always, admirable in their *roles*, and were immensely cheered by applause in the grand in the third act, which was repeated for an encore, amid the most demonstrative enthusiasm.

Banfi, Dubreuil, and the rest performed their *roles* in an acceptably clever manner.

On Monday evening, Meyerbeer's grand romantic and spectacular opera of *L'Etoile du Nord* will be given with a great cast, including Kellogg, Hauck, Natali-Testa, Stockton, Antonucci, Bellini, Mazzoleni, Baragli, Banfi, Fossatti, and Dubreuil.

On Tuesday evening the very heavy *Ernani* is announced.

The Bateman Concerts.

Mr. H. L. Bateman announces a series of five grand operatic concerts in this city, to take place at Musical Fund Hall. The first entertainment of the series will be given on Monday evening next. Mr. Bateman's experience in musical matters is well known, and he has never yet failed in any enterprise.

For the present season the following distinguished *artistes* are announced as the principals of Mr. Bateman's troupe:—

Prima Donna Assoluta—Madame Parepa.
Prima Tenor di Forza—Signor Brignoli.
Buffo Basso—Signor Ferranti.
Basso Contralto—Signor Fortuna.
Pianist—Mr. S. B. Mills.
Violin Soloist—Signor Carl Rosa.

This entire troupe is under the direction of Mr. J. L. Hatton, the famous London composer and chef d'orchestre.

The programme arranged for Monday evening is a brilliant and attractive one, and introduces all of the *artistes* named above in favorite arias, solos, etc.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
AND
OUR YOUNG FOLKS,
FOR NOVEMBER, 1866.

CONTENTS OF ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Rhoda; Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Books; Fourth Sonnet on Translating the Divina Commedia; Five Hundred Years Ago; Katharine Morne; Proteus; The Progress of Prussia; the Song-Sparrow; Invalidism; Griffith Gaunt—Conclusion; Gurowski; The President and his Accomplices; Marshall's Portrait of Abraham Lincoln; Reviews and Literary Notices.

This number has articles by Henry W. Longfellow, Charles Reade, J. H. A. Bone, the author of "Herman," C. C. Hazewell, Robert Carter, Charlotte P. Hawes, General H. B. Sargent, and others.

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A Liberal Discount to Clubs.

Prospectus of ATLANTIC for 1867 is on page 3 of advertising sheet in this number.

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Florinda and Florinael, from the German of Grimm; with full-page colored illustration; Cowbirds and Cuckoos, by T. M. B.; A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life, by Mrs. Whitney; The Gitl and the Gleaner, by Maria S. Cummins; The Two Herd-Boys, by Bayard Taylor; Thanksgiving, by Mary F. Miller; Little Pussy Willow, by Mrs. H. H. Brown; Half-Hours with Father Brighthopes, by J. T. Trowbridge; Afloat in the Forest—conclusion, by Mayne Reid; Lessons in Magic—containing explanation of the mystery of the "Sphinx," by P. H. C.; The Dream of the Sangreal, by Annie F. Wall; The King of the World, by Elsie Archer; Round the Evening Lamp and our Letter Box.

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The last page of the cover of OUR YOUNG FOLKS for November contains the Prospectus for 1867, and list of Special Prize Terms for Clubs.

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THE CAUSE WHY SOME VESSELS ARE LOST.

To the Editor of Evening Telegraph:—Lately the people have been startled by reading some thrilling accounts of shipwreck, or of vessels foundering at sea during the recent gales. Some exclaim, "What dreadful weather there has been at sea; the heaviest gales that were ever known!" This is not the case; the weather at sea, about this time of the year, is generally boisterous, and we may always look for hurricanes from August to October. They generally pass through the Tropics, following along the course of the Gulf Stream close to Cape Hatteras, thence northeasterly to the banks of Newfoundland, and the never-failing mercurial barometer will always indicate the approaching storm to the experienced navigator.

No doubt you have seen a ship lying at our wharves, nicely painted, yards squared by their lifts and braces, rigging tarred down, and everything in apparent good order, and in fact looking almost like a picture. Such a ship as this often gives the schoolboy the notion of following the sea, and he longs to be a sailor or captain of that ship; but, alas! "Paint and putty make fine ships."

That ship, my readers—which is the case many times—on her arrival in home port, the Captain notified his owners that his ship required caulking or other necessary repairs preparatory to going to sea again. The owners' reply is:—"Captain, we wish to load you immediately; the markets are good abroad, and you must load and sail on such a day, and the weather no doubt will be fine this voyage, and on your return labor and material will be much lower, and then we will give your vessel a good overhauling."

The merchant, of course, is fully insured. The Captain is a poor man, with a family depending on him, at a monthly pay of $75 to $125 per month. Now, this Captain knows that his ship is not in good condition to perform the intended voyage; nevertheless, he is obliged to go; for, if he refuses, there are always twenty others to take his command at a much less salary than he is getting. He dare not inform the insurance companies, fearful that other merchants will not employ him; and in some cases, if he did, it would not receive much attention, as many of the merchants are directors of insurance companies.

Now, this ship gets to sea and encounters heavy gales; she springs a leak; the crew becomes exhausted by pumping, the leak gaining on them, and finally are obliged to abandon the ship. By Divine Providence, after being on a raft or in a boat, and enduring much suffering, they are picked up by another vessel and landed safely. The Captain makes a protest on landing, and hastens to the owners, and assists them materially to get their insurance on the ship and cargo.

After which, the Captain asks the owners for another ship; the reply many times is, "Captain, vessel property does not pay, and we think we will get out of the shipping business; but we will inquire among our friends, and if we can get you a ship, will be happy to recommend you." No doubt this Captain has lost all his personal effects and nautical instruments, etc., which took him some years to collect, and the owners, after getting all their insurance on the vessel, which no doubt was insured for more than its real value, will not contribute to even a portion of the Captain's loss.

A Shipmaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.—No opera this evening. On Monday evening the *Star of the North*, by Meyerbeer, will be given for the first time in Philadelphia. On Tuesday night *Ernani* will be presented, with a fine cast

The Bateman Concerts.—On Monday night the initial concert will be given at the Musical Fund Hall. Parepa, Brignoli, Ferranti, Fortuna, Carl Rosa, S. B Mills, and other artistes will positively appear in favorite selections from the works of the greatest composers. Tickets and seats may be secured to day at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

New Chesnut Street Theatre.—Mr. John E. Owens appears in his great character of "Caleb Plummer" in *Dot; or, The Cricket on the Hearth*, and as "Horace Spriggins," in the excessively funny comedietta of *Forty Winks*.

New American Theatre.—Miss Kate Fisher appears to-night as "Mazeppa" and in the *French Spy on Horseback* This is a great double bill.

Walnut Street Theatre.—Mr. Edwin Booth in his great character of "Brutus," and as "Petruchio," in Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*.

Arch Street Theatre.—Mr. Bandmann's farewell performance. He appears as "Narcisse," and will be supported by the whole company.

Carncross & Dixey have arranged a particularly elegant and funny Saturday night entertainment.

City Museum.—Postponement.—The opening of this new temple of the drama is unavoidably postponed until next Saturday, the 27th.

National Hall.—The great Lincoln Memorial Tableaux. Mr S K. Murdoch recites "Barbara Freitchie" to-night.

A New Enterprise.—Messrs. Kropps & Stone, of this city, have introduced a "Paris advertising scheme" into our theatres which will, no doubt, be largely patronized. It consists of a handsome card, upon one side of which is placed a fine photographic portrait of the "star" of the evening, while upon the back are neatly printed the advertisements of modistes, dealers in fancy articles, etc.

New Ball-Room Guide.—Mr. Frederick G. Adams, No 608 Chesnut street, has published (vest-pocket size) a beautiful "Ball-Room Monitor," the work of Professor C. Brooks It contains complete directions for executing all the popular dances, hints on etiquette, and the advice to pupils, juveniles and adults, who are learning how to dance, is sensible and practical.

MARRIED.

CARLIN—McNAMEE.—On Sunday, September 30, 1866, in St. John's R. C. Church, by the Rev. Father Dunn, Philip C. Carlin to Miss Mary Ann McNamee, both of this city.

FISHER—ROBERTS.—On the 16th instant, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, Frederick F. Fisher, and Annie S. Roberts, both of this city.

DIED.

BADGER.—Christian Badger, after a short illness aged 32 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1701 Germantown road, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

CULP.—At Germantown, on the 18th instant, Mr. Daniel Culp, son of the late Abraham Culp.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Seminole Tribe, No 30, Improved Order of Red Men are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 36 Bringhurst street, Germantown, on Tuesday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On the 16th instant, James R., son of Mary and the late John Davis, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his brother's residence, Richmond street and Wheat Sheaf lane, on Sunday morning, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Holmesburg

LUCAS.—At Gibbsboro, N. J., on the morning of the 19th instant, Frank Savage, infant son of John and Harriet A. Lucas, aged 3 months and 13 days.

Services will be read at the residence of his uncle, W. H. Lucas, No 526 Cooper street, Camden, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

McFaden.—After a protracted illness, Annie Eliza, daughter of the late Captain William McFaden. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

WEATHER STRIPS
AND
WINDOW MOULDINGS.
CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
10 29 stuth3t] No. 119 S. TENTH Street, Phila.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

Newspaper Receipts for Advertisements.—The following are the amounts received for advertisements by the newspapers of this city for the quarter ending September 30, 1866:—

Ledger	$69,651
Inquirer	30,187
Press	25,655
Evening Telegraph	20,635
Evening Bulletin	17,169
North American	19,359
Philadelphia Democrat	11,572
Age	11,383
Sunday Dispatch	4,789
Sunday Transcript	3,901
Sunday Times	3,565
Sunday Mercury	2,147
Daily News	2,238
Saturday Night	997
Saturday Evening Post	720

Improvements on Eighth Street.—We shall resume our description of the improvements by noticing, in the first place, the elegant newly fitted-up store of the Espen Brothers, at No. 44 North Eighth street. The building, three stories in height, has been thoroughly renovated and modernized. The heavy front to the lower story has been removed and a light iron and plate-glass put in its place. By-the-way, how very essential these plate-glass windows seem to have become to show off goods to a proper advantage. Allowing the light to pass through almost absolutely unobstructed, everything in the windows seems most beautifully brightened up, and shows off to the best advantage. Besides this, they are really much stronger and more lasting than the old style of bulk-windows, with their small panes and heavy sashes. Great pains (panes?) are taken to render the windows more attractive, and the stores themselves lighter and more comfortable. Espen & Brothers have spared no exertions to make their establishment as comfortable and as inviting as a lavish expenditure of money, combined with a rare display of good taste, could obtain. They have succeeded. A better lighted, better ventilated, and handsomer place could not be found in the street. Their stock conforms to their building, and is well worth a visit. Their trade is in laces and embroideries, lace curtains, etc. They do a large importing business, and sell at wholesale quite extensively. Some ten or fifteen thousand dollars have been expended in improvements, and the building now commands more than three times as much rent as it did a few years ago. Those whose taste is for the light and the beautiful, we would recommend to pay the Messrs. Espen Brothers a visit. It is almost bewildering to look over the rich and costly embroideries, with their artistical and intricate designs and patient elaboration of details. One almost wonders at these triumphs of human skill and diligence that are here so lavishly displayed. Here the most fastidious tastes can be satisfied, so endless are the varieties of patterns and styles.

There is a new institution on the street, and one that bids fair to attain a popularity as great as it is deserved. We refer to the Staten Island Dyeing and Cleaning Establishment. This is a branch of a New York house, and although but recently established, has attained a great popularity. We stopped in there the other day, and from the way the ladies patronize it, we should judge that it will not be long before they find that their fine accommodations are insufficient for their extensive orders. Their place is newly fitted up, at a cost of some eight or ten thousand dollars, and presents a light, cheerful aspect, that is very well calculated to arrest the attention. As is usual with the stores along this street, they have the modern plate glass bulk windows. They occupy the building with their extensive business, which is carried on in a very successful way. It is a great consolation to know that the ladies, when their dresses have become a little faded, or the color has gone out of style, can have their beauty renewed and their colors changed to almost any of the hues of the rainbow. So great is the skill attained in this dyeing that even delicate shades of moire antique can be recolored and renovated, so as to appear in all their pristine beauty. It certainly makes the money pockets of husbands feel better when they (the husbands) can see a way by which their wives can obtain a new dress made of an old one. It is an institution which we Americans ought to patronize, and is worthy of all the success that can attend it. The Company, as we have before observed, have not long been located in the street, but in the short time they have been there, they seem to have attained a most unusual popularity.

We will now turn to the store occupied by Belcher & Reed, at No. 34. The improvements in this establishment were commenced early in last January, and have been but recently completed, the present proprietors removing into it on the 3d of last May. The entire building has been rebuilt and renovated in the most thorough manner. It was but a small two and one-half storied building before, but is now one of the finest and most imposing stores in the square. The building is owned by Mr. William Warnock, whose establishment was for so many years so well known on the street as the leading retail house.

Belcher & Reed have thoroughly refitted the interior, in a style which does great credit to their taste and judgment, and evinces a proper regard for the comfort of those with whom they have dealings. We cannot avoid, in passing, to notice the beauty of the interior of their store. Here may be seen the most beautifully rich and costly silks, dress goods, and all kinds of dry goods of the latest styles and finest qualities. The clean, well-lighted rooms, with their lofty ceilings, and admirably arranged counters, are well calculated to invite purchasers to enter. The building a few years ago did not bring one-half the rent it now commands, and it could bring at least one-half more than it does.

The Weather of the Week.—We suppose that the week which closes to-day is to be dignified with the title of Indian Summer, although the early hours of this morning resembled an Indian Winter, or some such anomalous state of the weather. We give below the record made by the thermometer at Fourth and Chesnut streets during the week, as follows:—

	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Monday,	61 deg.	66	68	63
Tuesday,	59	68	70	65
Wednesday,	63	72	76	70
Thursday,	63	66	69	64
Friday,	58	66	69	62
Saturday,	57	61		

Receiving Stolen Goods.—Bernard Rafferty, who keeps a dubious kind of a place at No. 528 Shippen street, was arrested on the above charge yesterday. It seems that a gentleman walking past his establishment yesterday saw a coat hanging from a peg which he recognized as one he had lost in a mysterious manner some time before. He stepped inside, explained the circumstances of the case, and demanded his property of Rafferty. The latter refused to render up to Cæsar the thing that was Cæsar's, and consequently he was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen property. He had a hearing this morning before Alderman Butler, who held him in $600 to answer.

New Books.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., have in press the following works:—"Country Quarters," by the Countess of Blessington; "Saratoga: a Story of 1787; an Indian Tale of Frontier Life;" "The Corsican Brothers," by Alexandre Dumas; "The National Cook Book," by a Lady of Philadelphia, a practical housewife; "The Freebooters," and "The White Scalper," by Gustave Aimard; "The Family Save-All," a book that every family should own, by the author of "The National Cook Book;" and "The Young Heiress," by Mrs. Trollope.

WEATHER STRIPS
AND
WINDOW MOULDINGS.
CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
No. 119 S. TENTH Street, Philadelphia.

An Assault and Battery and Attempted Suicide.—There was considerable of a row in Heath street, near Twelfth and Poplar streets, yesterday morning. An unfortunate creature, named Bridget Brady, who is subject to fits of insanity, got into a frenzy, and seizing a piece of a bed-post, beat her attendant, Mary Burk, aged seventy years, over the head with it. The cries of Mrs. Burk brought assistance, but not until she had been beaten pretty badly about the head, causing several deep gashes, from which the blood flowed freely. On examination it was found that the skull had not been fractured, although there were several perceptible dents in it.

The unfortunate creature Brady was arrested, and committed by Alderman Fitch to await the result of Mrs. Burk's injuries. After she was committed to her cell this morning, Bridget Brady attempted to commit suicide, by cutting her throat with a piece of glass. Although the wound bled freely, she is not considered dangerously hurt.

Robbing an Isolated Shanty.—Three young fellows, about eighteen or nineteen years old, were arrested for forcible entrance into and robbing a small shanty, which is kept as a cigar and eating stand, and carrying off some cigars. They gave the names of John Williams, George Vincent, and Henry Sinclair, and are supposed to be the same parties who broke into the same place some time since, and robbed it of over thirty dollars. The shanty is situated near the Gray's Ferry Bridge, on the west side of the river, and is isolated from the rest of the houses, and is kept by a man named James Collins, who does not sleep in it, but generally closes it about dark, before he goes home. The three thieves were taken before Alderman Allen, who committed them to answer.

A Fish Story.—James Mooney is one of those men who go down to the sea in ships; in common language, he is a sailor. Walking along the wharves this morning, James saw a fine barrel of fish that looked very tempting to his eyes. As luck would have it, a push-cart was close by, so James dumped the barrel of fish into the push-cart and made off with it. Unfortunately, Officer Wright, of the police, observed his piratical movements, and arrested him in his career on Delaware avenue, above Market street, and escorted him to Alderman Hurley. After the hearing, in which it appeared that the fish was the property of a Mr. Cheseborough, James was committed in default of $500 bail to answer for his offense.

Not Caught Soon Enough.—Yesterday morning, Officer Brown, of the police force, arrested a man by the name of William Smith for the larceny of $187 and a silver watch from a lady. The watch and the pocket-book that had contained the money were found, but the money was gone. He said that he had been compelled to spend it. Smith, it appears, is one of the lowest of the low specimens of humanity that infest our city. It is said that he is so bad a case that he could not be any worse. The articles were stolen some days since, and the thief has lived high ever since. He had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, who held him to answer the charge of larceny.

Larceny of a Pocket-Book.—That is the way the charge reads on the police report; but anybody would reasonably suppose that it was more for what the pocket-book contained than for itself that the thief committed the theft. It, in fact, sounds something like the defense of the negro who picked up a rail upon which were several fat turkeys, which he had no idea of taking. George Vincent stole a pocket-boot, which is stated to have contained some "ready rhino," and was arrested for the offense, and taken before Alderman Cloud. Vincent was held in $1000 bail to answer.

B. Scott, Jr., has just closed one of the largest sales of works of art which has ever been held in this city; the gallery was crowded to excess, and the audience very *recherche*. The bidding was very animated throughout. On account of many not being able to get in the Gallery, the Messrs. Vitti Brothers will offer for sale on Tuesday morning next, at 11 o'clock, at the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, the contents of five cases which arrived too late for the special sale of the 17th; and we would advise all lovers of art to attend the sale.

An Ugly Batch.—Robert Robinson was arrested on the charge of assault and battery, and carrying concealed deadly weapons. It appears that he and two others, Cornelius De Groot and Walter Bourne, got into a general row at Eleventh and Coates street, about midnight last night. A police officer undertook to arrest Robinson, when it is alleged he drew a billy, and struck the officer. The other two men then attempted a forcible rescue of Robinson. They were all three arrested, and held to answer by Alderman Fitch.

A Sweet Tooth.—James Perdu was interrupted this morning whilst engaged in a sweet speculation. It appears that the same James is gifted with a sweet tooth, and consequently the sight of sugar or other saccharine commodities generally overcomes what little remnant of honesty there is left in him. This morning he opened a box of sugar on the wharf, and was busily engaged in absorbing its contents into a bag, when he was arrested and taken before Alderman Hurley, by whom he was committed to answer in the sum of $500.

West Arch Street Church.—Rev. Edwin H. Nevin, D. D., who is now supplying the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, intends delivering a sermon to-morrow evening on "Skepticism: its Causes and Cure." Dr. Nevin is one of the most eloquent divines of the Presbyterian Church. The discourse should be listened to by as many of the young men of the city as can make it convenient to attend.

Not Trustworthy.—Chauncey Leonard was arrested at Ninth and Lombard streets on the charge of defrauding a man of some $200. It appears that some man had given him the $200, which he had obtained as bounty, to keep for him, and Leonard, it appears, kept it for himself; at least, that is the plaintiff's story. Leonard was held to bail by Alderman Hurley to answer.

Slight Fires.—The coal office occupied by Thomas J. Oram, in Willow street below Fifteenth, took fire this morning, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

About half-past 1 o'clock this morning there was an alarm of fire that proved to be at No. 235 Queen street. It was soon extinguished, and the loss was very trifling.

Cholera.—The number of cases reported to the Board of Health up to noon to-day was six. The number is decreasing every day, and ere long we will have the pleasure of informing our readers that this disease has entirely disappeared from our midst.

Camden Affairs.—The route of the procession of the "Boys in Blue," this evening, will be as follows:—Form on Fourth street, right resting on Market; up Market to Sixth, up Sixth to Cooper, down Cooper to Second, up Second to Pearl, down Pearl to Front, up Front to State, up State to Second, down Second to Pearl, up Pearl to Third, down Third to Market, down Market to Second, down Second to Federal, up Federal to Fourth, down Fourth to Stevens, up Stevens to West, down West to Berkley, up Berkley to Broadway, down Broadway to Pine, down Pine to Third, down Third to Spruce, up Spruce to Fifth, down Fifth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fourth, up Fourth to Line, up Line to Fifth, up Fifth to Federal, down Federal to Third, up Third to Market, up Market to headquarters of "Boys in Blue," and there dismiss.

WEATHER STRIPS
AND
WINDOW MOULDINGS.
CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
No. 119 S. TENTH Street, Philadelphia.

Questions Said to Have Been Submitted by the President to the Attorney General.—Among those important queries said to have been proposed by the President to the Attorney-General, the following appears to have been accidentally omitted:—When you have had occasion to visit the various cities of our Union, where have you found that the best investment of his capital may be made by a person wishing to purchase clothing? If such a question was really put, the answer, of course, could be nothing else than eulogy of Tower Hall.

Our stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing is the fullest and most complete in Philadelphia. Prices are lower, and nearer those of *old times*, than for several *years*.

Half way between
Fifth and Sixth Sts. { Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, 518 Market Street.

15,000 Garments.
15,000 Garments.
15,000 Garments.
15,000 Garments.
15,000 Garments.
15,000 Garments.
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15,000 Garments.
15,000 Garments.

Our Enormous Stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing embraces at least 15,000 Garments, of all styles, sizes, and qualities, and each garment has the price marked on it in plain figures Lower prices for materials and a large business, handling large quantities of goods, and the reduced tax on Clothing, enable us to sell at lower prices than usual for the last few years.

Note.—Our goods are superior to usual ready-made Clothing.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Popular Clothing House.
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market streets.

Wonderful!—
Music on cards, red, blue and black,
In Paris, is sold by the pack,
Each color furnishes a score;
Take of one color three, no more,
On your piano, side by side
Place the three cards and then decide
If better music you could play,
In the arrang'd old-fashioned way;
Place the three tablets how you will,
Combin'd, they make good music still.
And so with all, both red, blue and black,
Till you've exhausted the whole pack.
This may be strange, but not much more
Than Perry & Co.'s model store,
Where you can see on any day
The combinations they display.
How fashion, cheapness, taste combine
In one harmonious design,
These wonders evidently are
Apparent *only* at the "Star"
And in bright lustre *only* shine
At number SIX HUNDRED AND NINE!
Perry & Co.
Star Clothing Emporium,
No 609 Chesnut street Sign of Star.

For the Paris Exhibition.—Scientific gentlemen and others interested in such matters, will see at No. 824 Chesnut street some beautiful and ingenious articles for the Paris Exhibition These articles are intended to cover the human form, to protect it from the inclement wintry weather and from storms, without in the least impairing the health or interfering with the full muscular action of the party thus enveloped These articles will be exposed all this month at the place above-mentioned, and will be sold to such as may want such an article. The prices, which are very low, vary according to the styles.

Charles Stokes & Co, First class Clothiers.
Under the Continental Hotel.

Pecora Lead and Color Company.—Best paint known for HOUSES, IRON fronts; tin ROOFS, DAMP walls, railroad CARS and BRIDGES. These COLORED paints COST one-third that of LEAD, and wear much longer.

This Company's WHITE LEAD is the WHITEST and most DURABLE known. If desired, these paints may be ground in a mixture of GUM, though, in our opinion, GUM destroys the durability of paints. BEST VARNISHES and DRY JAPANS.

S. Bowen, Secretary,
Office, No. 150 North Fourth street.

Valuable Medicine.—The sale of that remarkable and truly valuable preparation, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, is constantly and rapidly increasing. During the past year the demand for the great remedy has been altogether unprecedented. Scarcely a week passes, by during which we do not hear of some remarkable cure having been performed within the circle of our acquaintance by the use of Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—*Providence General Advertiser.* k

The Oldest Medical Practice is that of the family. Long before doctors were known, the head of the family examined and prescribed for the members. From the necessity of the case, the first and most important stage of every disease is treated by the patient's parents or nurse This being so, how important that the means on hand should be simple, ample, and efficient! Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics (advertised in another column) perfectly meet this want, and should be in the hands of every intelligent family. Depot No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

We have seen at the Clothing House of C. Somers & Son Fancy Cassimere for suits; Satin-faced and Chinchilla Beaver Overcoats, which are made up in the most substantial way. Also, magnificent stock of choice uncut goods to select from for measure. Every garment made by this House warranted to fit. Reed's Patent Button used, which prevents the disagreeable necessity of sewing on buttons.

Upholstery Store, where every kind of work required by the most perfect housekeepers is done; repairing, polishing, taking down and putting up of furniture. Men and women qualified by long experience at each branch of the business. No work performed but in the most thorough manner, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Martin Luther once thought he saw the Devil in his chamber, and threw an inkstand at his head. Had they had in those days Ayer's Pills to exorcise all the devils that come from a disordered stomach, his laughable fright would not have become a matter of history.

The Elliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for family Use.*

Elliptic S. M. Co.
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
Drexel & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

For fine confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to G. W. Jenkins,
No 1037 Spring Garden street.

Children's Clothing.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

Twelfth and Chesnut is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

Curtains.—See Patten's Curtain Goods and Auction Curtains, bought low and will be sold low, at W. Henry Patten's No 1408 Chesnut street.

Paulus, the Hatter,
Beats them all,
Southeast corner Second and South.

Ladies, go to G. Byron Morse & Co., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

Superior Photographs and moderate charges draws crowds to B F. Reimer's long established Gallery, No 624 Arch street. Six cards for $1.

Buy your Black Cake, the best in the world, of Morse & Co., No. 902 and 904 Arch street.

WEATHER STRIPS
AND
WINDOW MOULDINGS.
CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
No. 119 S. TENTH Street, Philadelphia.

Upholstery Store, where every kind of work required by the most perfect housekeepers is done; repairing, polishing, taking down and putting up of furniture. Men and women qualified by long experience at each branch of the business. No work performed but in the most thorough manner, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"The Deaf Hear."—Before and since the time our blessed Lord opened the ears of the deaf, the curse of deafness has been on the earth, and in later days science has been laboring to remedy the evil. No small degree of success has attended these efforts. No touch indeed, opens the closed portals of sound; but instruments have been contrived to aid the disordered organ, and the ingenuity manifested in their construction is wonderful We were looking over the collection of Mr. Madeira No. 115 South Tenth street and were impressed with the endless variety of instruments devised for this object. To our well-opened "auricles" the application of any one of these instruments was anything but pleasant. It seemed as if a door shut between us and Niagara Falls in full roar was suddenly opened, and the clamor of the rushing torrent broke in upon our brain. But to those hard of hearing the effect is very different. To them the sound before lost are collected and carried distinctly to the sensorium, and the silent universe becomes full of pleasant intelligent sounds. Artificial drums even are provided for the afflicted, and among the seventy varieties of instruments exhibited it seems scarcely possible that any deafness should fail of finding relief, if not a proper remedy. Many cases of relief are known to us and we earnestly commend all who are afflicted with defect of hearing to examine the large collection exhibited at the Depository No. 115 South Tenth street, below Chesnut.—*From a Religious paper.*

Window Shades One Dollar.—Gilt Shades, only $1, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, for Family Use. The only Machine that both sews perfectly and embroiders perfectly

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

Shuttle, or Lockstitch Sewing Machine, for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, Harness Makers, Carriage Makers, Latest and Best

Superior Styles of Ready-Made Clothing.
Superior Styles of Ready-Made Clothing.
Wanamaker & Brown,
Popular Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market Streets

Six kinds of patent ash-sifters, by which you may diminish your Coal expenses, and the customary Ash Steves, for sale at the Hardware Store of Truman & Shaw,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth

Millwrights' long paring and carpenters' Firmer and Socket Chisels, and a general assortment of Tools and Hardware, for sale at Truman & Shaw's,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St. below Ninth.

Tobacco needles for those who are curing Tobacco, enabling them to string the stalks upon laths or slats very quickly. For sale by Truman & Shaw,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

Warburton,
Fashionable Hatter,
No. 430 Chesnut Street,
9 15s Next door to Post Office.

Unadulterated Liquors only
Richard Penistan's
Store and Vaults,
No. 430 Chesnut Street,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
Philadelphia.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 3l*

PERSONAL.

For bounty, pension, pay, and prize money for the "Mobile," and all other vessels, apply immediately to E. O. Jackson,
United States Army and Navy Agent,
1t No 139 S. Third Street.

AT RETAIL.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT St.
BARGAINS IN
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
VELVETS,
CLOAKINGS,
MERINOES,
POPLINS,
REPS,
PLAIDS,
MOHAIRS,
AND DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Of reliable qualities, cheap including a full line of
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELLINGS,
ETC. ETC
10 20 stuth6trp

LACE CURTAINS!
LACE CURTAINS!
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
From the Lowest to the Highest Prices, of Beautiful Designs.
JOHN M. FINN,
SEVENTH AND ARCH.
The above Curtains are offered at unusually LOW PRICES. 10 20 sw2t

CITY MUSEUM.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE PUBLIC
The Management, finding it impossible to complete the extensive alterations contemplated by them in time for the opening, as advertised, and being determined to make this Temple of the Drama a popular resort for the families of our city, where the most fastidious shall not have occasion to find fault, and, likewise, not wishing to make promises which cannot be fulfilled, respectfully announces that the
INAUGURATION NIGHT
IS POSTPONED
UNTIL
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27,
When it will
POSITIVELY OPEN
With one of the
BEST COMPANIES IN THE COUNTRY,
And a
MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
ROBERT JONES,
10 20 6t Stage Manager.

JAMES C. DONALDSON,
Fashionable Hatter and Furrier,
No. 729 POPLAR Street.
Constantly on hand a large assortment of
Gents', Youths' and Children's
HATS AND CAPS.
ALSO,
SPLENDID SKATING FUR COATS AND CAPS. [1t

Rosin, Shingles, and Staves.—
340 Barrels Soap Rosin
21,050 Cypress Shingles, 24 inch.
12,000 Cypress Shingles, 20 inch.
3 518 Hhd. Staves, 44 inch.
Landing from steamer "Pioneer," from Wilmington, N. C., and for sale by
Edward H. Rowley,
No. 16 South Wharves.

Rosin, Oil, Tar, and Pitch.—
500 Barrels 1st, 2d, and 3d run Rosin Oil.
50 Barrels North Carolina Tar
300 Barrels "Anchor" Ship Pitch.
For sale by Edward H Rowley,
No 16 South Wharves.

Seasoned Carolina Y. P. Lumber.—
46,837 feet 3x9 stem-sawed Y. P. Joist
3,618 feet 3x6 steam sawed Scantling.
41 806 feet 1¼ inch quartered Flooring.
388 feet 1¼ inch wide Boards.
To arrive per schooner "C. Loeser," and for sale by
Edward H. Rowley,
10 20 2t* No. 16 South Wharves.

Rodgers & Wostenholm's pocket-Knives Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases. Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. Madeira's, No. 115 S. Tenth Street, below Chesnut. 10 20 6t

FOURTH EDITION

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, October 20.—Cotton has a declining tendency; sales at 39@42c. Flour has an advancing tendency, and is 10@20c. better; 9000 barrels sold; State, $8 70@12 25; Ohio, $10 80@13 75; Western, $8 40@11 00; Southern firmer; 400 barrels sold at $12 20@16 50. Wheat has advanced 3@5c.; now Amber State, $3; No. 2 Milwaukee, $2 34. Corn is unsettled and excited, with 2@3c. advance; sales at $1 03@1 05 Oats 1c. higher. Beef steady. Pork firm; $33 87@34 Lard quiet, at 15@17c. Whisky dull.

New York, October 20.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Cumberland 59½; Michigan Southern, 90½; New York Central, 120½; Reading, 115½; Hudson Rive 126½; Missouri 6s, 81½; Erie Railroad, 83½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 58½ Treasury 7-30s, 106½; United States Tenforties, 100; do. Fives, 115½; Gold, 1364.

NEW ORLEANS.

Governor Wells Threatens to Remove the Parish Sheriffs—The Military to Arrest the Murderers of the Late Massacre—The Rebels Threaten Resistance—Fearful State of Anarchy on the Red River—Nineteen Freed men Murdered—Union Men Ordered to Leave—The Cotton and Sugar Crop.

New Orleans, October 19.—It is stated that as soon as Governor Welles returns from his home in the country the Sheriffs of the different parishes will be removed for refusing to comply with the Governor's Convention proclamation. A messenger was sent to Washington some time since to confer with the Attorney-General, who is represented as having stated in the presence of the President that the Governor had a perfect right so to act. General Sheridan was applied to for military assistance to carry out this programme, and also to arrest several parties accused of having committed murders on the 30th of July, and against whom the civil authorities have failed to proceed.

Action has been delayed until the troops which have since arrived could be concentrated in this city. Threats are made that if the military attempt to make these arrests the various Rebel secret associations, which are known to be well armed, will resist, and overpower the military and massacre all Union men. An attempt was recently made to assassinate Colonel Frisbie, at his hotel in Alexandria. The Colonel is extensively engaged in cotton planting, and employs 500 negroes who formerly served in his regiment.

He was subsequently publicly notified by a committee of prominent citizens, headed by Judge Ryan, that he must leave the Parish, as they wanted no Yankees there, and hereafter they would not be allowed to cultivate plantations. There are nineteen cases of murder on the docket of the Alexandria Court, and the presiding Judge presents the Parish to be in such a state of anarchy that there is no prospect of bringing any of them to trial.

From returns received from trustworthy parties in the different parishes, to whom application was made for correct cotton and sugar statistics, we estimate the cotton crop for the State at 250,000 bales, and the sugar at 60,000 hogsheads.

THE MARYLAND TROUBLE.

The Police Commissioners Summoned to Appear Before Governor Swann—Indignation of the Unionists—Meeting in Baltimore—The Governor to be Resisted at all Hazards.

Baltimore, October 19.—A summons from Swann was served on the Board of Police by the Secretary of State at a late hour on Thursday night, ordering them to appear before him at Annapolis on Monday next, to answer charges against them. What their response will be is unknown. They were in consultation with their counsel to-day, but decline making public their determination. One of the counsel has visited Annapolis for the purpose of examining the charges against them. The feeling of a majority of the Unionists is against the Commissioners paying any attention to Swann's order.

They advise them to stay quietly in their office, discharge their duties, to act altogether on the defensive, and, if Swann attempts violence, to meet force with force. Several ex-military officers called to-day on Mayor Chapman and the Police Commissioners and tendered their services. To-night a large meeting of veterans representing the "Boys in Blue" was held, and presided over by Brigadier General Woolley, who advised them to stand shoulder to shoulder in this contest, as they had done in the field.

Colonel Forthz said that the meeting was called by the permission of the Commander of the "Boys in Blue," Major-General Dennison, for the purpose of taking measures to support the regularly constituted authorities of the city, and of thwarting Swann's effort to place the Rebels in power. Committees were appointed to canvass the city to-morrow and obtain the names of all who will support the Commissioners in any emergency, and to report to the "Boys in Blue" at once. The following address was unanimously agreed upon:—

Boys in Blue.

Attention! The events now transpiring in this city make it incumbent upon us once more to assemble in massed columns to resist the attempts of traitors in our midst to deprive loyal men of this city of the control of its affairs and leave us to the tender mercies of our deadliest enemies You will at once report yourselves to your officers for assignment for duty, and hold yourselves ready at a moment's notice to defend our chartered rights, now being menaced and endangered by the same despicable traitors, whose ready sympathy was always and ever for Rebels in arms, and whose curses always followed us on every bloody field of the Maryland line.

We have fought and conquered the Rebels who had the manliness to face us in the field. We have now to regulate those heroes who for the last four years have stood with yard-stick and crockery ware in hand, ready to furnish their dear friends of the South with their valuable sympathy. The loyal Police Board of Baltimore must be sustained at all hazards and at every cost. Be ready. Be prompt. Each Ward will report its strength and organization on Saturday night at 8 o'clock, at the headquarters of the Unconstitutional Union Central Committee.

By order of the General commanding.
F. C. Farr, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Meetings were held in several other places, and any attempt of the Governor to interfere in the local affairs of Baltimore was denounced as an attack upon the liberties of the people. There were also meetings held of the Union League. Reverdy Johnson is among the counsel engaged by the Democrats.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD AND THE ELECTION.

The following notice, posted on the gates of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is evidently intended to influence the workmen employed there to vote for "My Policy."

"Commandant's Office Navy Yard,
"New York October 15, 1866.

"Notice.—Workmen in the Navy Yard, who sustain the

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER XC.

DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

MORE METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

October.

Monday, 15.—Sons of Temperance make a parade in Washington and wait upon Andy for a speech. Such a piece of satire on the Chief Executive cannot be too severely reprimanded.

Tuesday, 16.—A Clymer politician, as the result of losing a bet, wheels a barrow of bricks from Fifth and Chesnut streets to Broad street. He felt very sore about the defeat of his man, and is now no *better*.

Wednesday, 17.—The Philadelphia Board of Trade presented by Mr. William Swain with a copy of "Webster's Dictionary, Unabridged." Mr. Swain wishes them to know the meaning of the hard words they use towards one another in their debates.

Thursday, 18.—Arrival in Boston of the two Japanese Princes Wagot and Wozel, who are investigating the mysteries of the Hub. In that connection they wish to prove themselves good *fellows*.

Friday, 19.—"Old Abe," the Wisconsin Eagle, starts for the Paris Exhibition as a representative of our Army, in advance of New York National Buzzards.

Saturday, 20.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor expects soon to resign the control of these columns, as Professor Agassiz's intends taking him to the Paris Exhibition as a specimen of the 'American Booby.'

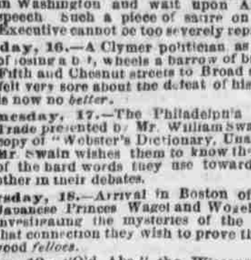
OUR NATIONAL GUARDIANS ABROAD.

The New York City National Guards want to go to Paris, and what is more, want to go at the Government expense, to be exhibited as a specimen of the American soldier of the period. For fear the project may fall through, an l our Gallic friends will not see with their own eyes this specimen of "luscious" nature, we have had some drawings made from life by an eye-witness. They can be all authenticated by any American who may happen to be at the Exhibition in Paris, and who resided in New York during the gloomy period of the war. The first is the

NATIONAL GUARD ON DUTY AT THE PARK,

where he spent many weary, tedious, and sad hours, particularly early in the morning, when there was not much promenading of the fair sex in that part of the city. He was under fire most of the time—that is, when when he could get his cigar lighted. He loaded with ease and dexterity his beautiful meerschaum, which he spent his ninety days' enlistment in coloring.

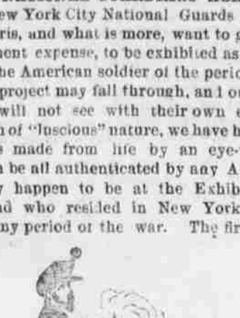
The next picture shows



ONE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN A FIERCE ENGAGEMENT.

And we all know with what vigor they stormed the breastworks, irrespective of cotton bales or any other barrier that might be in their way. Their daring in engagements of this sort was unquestioned, exciting alike the admiration and envy of every soldier on the field.

The next picture gives a view of



SOME OF THE NATION'S GUARDS THAT DON'T EXPECT TO BE SENT TO PARIS.

The fact is, these fellows' clothes are not good enough, even if the Government was to pay their expenses to Paris. And it is probable, as neither of them can speak French, they would starve to death, by being unable to ask for anything to eat, and though they found no difficulty in storming a battery when their Country needed it, they would be too modest to storm even a landlady, though their life depended upon it. We do hope, if the Government should send the Regiment of the New York National Guards, they will provide glass cases to keep them in—lest they should soil their new tight-fitting clothes, and be obliged, before they come home, to adopt the loose habits of the French.

BLACK MALE CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, October 16, 1866.

MR. SERIES EDITOR:—Ise all de more free in writin to you bout our Culled Convention because I sees you sometimes expose Andy, dat wanted to be our Moses, and I spect he would be if we'd let him, and take us fru de Red Sea; but Ise afeered he'd drown us, 'stead of de 'Gyptians, because he wouldn't know any more dan dat bout de Good Book dan to do dat way. Ise just been tendin' de Culled Convention up here at Albany, and wees been doin a big thing. When we opened de Convention, which was done wid prayer, after we found de janitor, who had de key, we took into consideration de all-important question of letting Miss Susey Anthony set wid us in what de President called an August body" (I spose he forgot it was so late in de year, most two months past August). Well, some of us was at first in favor of Susey bein in de Convention and discussin with us de great questions of de day, but others said it would disgrace our proceedins to hab a white woman to give color to a Culled Convention. I spose you know Susey don't wear dem things dey call "tilters," but she wears a cross between dem and a pair of pantaloons. We didn't do nuthin bout settlin de tings in de country, but I bleeve Miss Susey Anthony can't come in de Culled Convention, not if de Convention knows itself, and I believe it do.

YOURS, CÆSAR JOHNSON.

THE NATIONAL GUARD IN PARIS.

Frenchy—"Pardon, monsieur, will zoo tell me in what battle zoo was engaged?"

National Guard—"Oh, ah! yes. Well, the fact is, our feliahs' time was about up when the fighting began. But, ah! during the fighting at Gettysburg I was engaged to Maria Jane, as they called her; but her father not doing as well as I expected in some little operations, I have not been engaged since, to any extent—ah!"

CHARLES, READE AND REFLECT.

Mr. Charles Reade, the author, has, we believe commenced his lawsuit against the New York editors who have spoken of his late work in no complimentary terms. Some say the suit is more to advertise his books than to assert his rights; but our opinion is, that he will have a "Good Fight" of it, and if he does not get rid of a large edition of his "Griffith Gaunt," he will of his "Very Hard Cash."

STAMPED OUT.

The Russians, by way of trying to stamp out the embers of the Polish revolution, have abolished the Polish postage stamp, and commanded the use of the Russian article. If the Czar could only put Russian heads on Polish soldiers as well as on Polish letters, "Order would reign in Warsaw."

A REFLECTION

(*Seen when Glancing at the Mirror of Life*).

"Young men, in raillery don't indulge,"
So says a learned sage;
For how can it be good in youth
When it is *bad-in-age!*

WE HAVE been favored with a sight of the forthcoming new Poem by England's Poet Laureate, for which *MacMillan's Magazine* has contracted to take the whole quantity at £50 a line. We can remember but one verse of it, which we here quote, and which to us seems to have the true Tennysonian ring:—

"See the little children run,
Four, and three, and two, and one;
See them (as I said before),
One, and two, and three, and four."

PLEASURE AND PROFIT—The Supper Table Series, of course. Pleasure!—No doubt of it. Equally doubtful is the profit.

HOW TO KEEP ON GOOD TERMS WITH YOUR CREDITORS—Pay them.

WRITS OF ERROR—Marriage contracts.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

BY AN AMATEUR.

In a garden nook, by a wide spreading yew,
A stingy old Nettle and Dock weed once grew;
They were sipping the dew; and between you and me,
They mixed it with scandal, as ladies do tea:
"I can't think, my dear Dock," the old Nettle began,
"Why the rose has been always a favorite with men;
Her breath's very sweet, we all must allow it,
And true she has beauty, at least folks avow it;
But then she's so vain, she thinks all must adore her,
And that such as we ought to fall down before her.
Her greatest delight is, you may see by her eye,
To be toodled and kissed by each fop passing by:
And her dress is the oddest that ever was seen,
She wears throughout July a moss victorine!"
"While little Miss Snowdrop," replies Madam Dock,
"Comes out in the frost in a white muslin frock;
And though she's modest, and bangs down her head,
Young Crocus and she were caught both in one bed.
And that little minx, too, so sickly and pale,
You know who I mean, dear, Miss Lily of the Vale,
So shy and retired, all her company shun,
So modest and humble you'd think her a nun;
Yet her I once saw, and it augured no good,
Tete a-tete in a nook with old solemn Monkshood.
Then there's Madam Poppy, so vulgar and red,
How gaily and gaudy she dresses her head!
She always looks sleepy, and most people think,
And I quite believe it, she's given to drink.
You know Mrs. Pansy, with dark velvet hood,
And a face like to some you see carved out in wood;
I hear that she lately come out in great state,
And has wholly forgotten the old garden gate.
Madam Tulip last Sunday was splendidly dressed;
But then, dear, her character's none of the best:
She is painted and powdered, but smell of her breath,
I am sure it will sicken you nigh unto death."
"Well, now, then, I'll tell you a capital joke,"
Mrs. Nettle replied, and she laughed as she spoke:—
"Here's old Dolly Daisy, that lives in the dell,
Has a daughter who's gone with my lady to dwell;
She calls herself now by a high-sounding name,
You would scarcely believe that from field-work she came.
She'd a sister, you know, overturned by the plough,
When Bobby Burns blubbered and made such a row;
And there's those Geraniums, a proud, idle set,
While we are abroad in the cold and the wet,
They dress themselves out in pink, scarlet, and white,
And stare out the windows from morning till night.
Those delicate gentry that come from abroad—
I know they are glad of their bed and their board—
They boast of the sunshine of Naples and Rome,
If they don't like our climate, why not stay at home?
Our land's overrun with such strangers as these,
By singers and dancers and poor refugees.
But 'tis time to be going, the moon's shining bright,
And I cannot bear scandal. Good night, ma'am, good night."

—Letters from Florence state that the Italian Senate will be called upon to judge the conduct of Admiral Persano in the battle of Lissa. It is said to be at the request of Baron Ricasoli, that the king has consented to send the affair before that exceptional tribunal. The popular party would have wished the case to be judged by the ordinary courts.

A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

THE CAPTAIN'S LOSS AND WIDOW'S GAIN.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

At nightfall on an autumnal evening, when the stars were just beginning to twinkle overhead, like diamonds on a canopy of azure, two young men were standing together, engaged in conversation, on the steps of the Black Eagle, a fashionable hotel in one of the principal streets of the gay and celebrated city of Vienna. One of them wore the rich uniform of an Austrian huzzar; the other was clad in the civic costume of a gentleman.

"So all is completed at the Ministry of War, except the signature of the commission, and the payment of the purchase money?" said the soldier.

"Exactly so."

"And to-morrow, then," continued the huzzar, "I am to congratulate you on the command of a company, and salute you as Captain Ernest Walstein."

The last speaker was Captain Christian Steinfort, an officer who had seen some two years' service.

"Ah! my boy!" continued he, twirling his jet black moustache, "your uniform will be a passport to the smiles of the fair. But you already seem to have made your way to the good graces of Madame Von Berlingen, the rich widow who resides at this hotel.

"Bah! she is forty," answered Ernest, carelessly.

"But in fine preservation, and a beauty for all that," said Captain Steinfort. "The Baron Von Dangerfield was desperately in love with her, but within a very few days the widow seems to have cut him. You are the happy man, after all."

"Undeceive yourself, my dear Christian," said Ernest, blushing. "I have only flirted with the handsome widow. My hand is already engaged to a charming girl, Meena Altenberg, the playmate of my infancy, adopted and reared up by my father. I am to marry her as soon as I get my company."

"And what is to support you, Captain Ernest?"

"My pay, of course, and the income of the moderate dowry my father proposes to give his favorite. So you see my lot in life is settled."

"Precisely so," replied the Captain. "But since you are free this evening, I engage you to pass it with me. Have you got any money about you?"

"A good deal. Besides the price of my commission, which is safely stowed away in banknotes in this breast pocket, I have a handful of ducats about me, with which I propose purchasing some trinkets for my bride. But I have a gold piece or two that I can spare if ——"

"Pooh! pooh! I'm well enough provided," answered the Captain. "You know this is pay day. Come along."

"But whither?"

"You shall see."

With these words the Captain thrust his arm within that of his companion, and the pair walked off at a rapid rate. After passing through several streets, Steinfort halted, and rang at the door of a stately mansion. It was opened by a servant in handsome livery, and the young gentlemen entered, and went up stairs.

Walstein soon found himself in a scene very different from any of which he had ever dreamed in his simple rustic life upon his father's farm. Around a large oval table covered with cloth were seated more than a dozen of persons of different ages, all so intent upon what was going forward, that the Captain and his friend took their seats unnoticed. At the head of the table sat a man in a grey wig, with a pair of green spectacles upon his nose, before whom lay a pile of gold, and who was busily engaged in paying and receiving money, and in giving an impetus to a small ivory ball which spun, at intervals, its appointed course. Walstein soon learned that this was a *rouge-et-noir* table. The gentleman in the grey wig was the banker.

"Make your game, gentlemen," said this individual, "while the ball spins. Your luck's as good as mine. It's all luck, gentlemen, at *rouge-et-noir*. *Rouge-et-noir*, gentlemen, the finest in the world. Black wins—it's yours, sir—twenty ducats and you have doubled it. Make your game—black or red."

"Try your fortune, Ernest," said the Captain.

Ernest mechanically put down a few ducats on the red.

"Red wins," said the banker, in the same monotonous tone. "Make your game, gentlemen, while the ball rolls."

Why need we follow the fortunes of Ernest on this fatal evening, as he yielded, step by step, to the seduction to which he was now exposed for the first time in his life? Long after Steinfort left the gambling-house, he continued to play. His luck turned. He had soon lost all his winnings, and the money set apart for his bridal presents. He had broke the package of bank notes, the money he had received from his father for the purchase of his commission, and though he saw but after bill swept away before his eyes, he continued to play, in the desperate hope of winning back his losses. At length his last ducat was gone. He rose and left the room, the last words ringing in his ear being:—

"Make your game, gentlemen, while the ball rolls."

Despairing and heart-stricken, the young man sought his hotel and his chamber. On the staircase he encountered Madame Von Berlingen, but he saw her not—his eyes were glazed—he did not notice or return her salutation. He threw himself upon his bed without undressing, and towards morning fell into an unrefreshing and dream-peopled slumber.

When he arose late the next day, he looked at himself in the glass, but scarcely recognized his own face, so changed was he by the mental agonies he had undergone. When he had paid some little attention to his toilette, he received a message from Madame Von Berlingen, requesting the favor of an interview in her apartments. He mechanically obeyed the summons, though ill fitted to sustain a conversation with a lady.

The widow requested him to be seated.

"Mr. Walstein," said she, with a smile, "you are growing very ungallant. I met you last night upon the staircase, but, though I spoke to you, you had not a word or a nod for me."

"Last night, madam," answered the unfortunate young man, "I was beside myself. O, madam—if you knew all."

"I do know all," replied the lady.

"What! that I had been gambling—that I had thrown away—yes, those are the words—every ducat of the money my poor father furnished me with which to purchase my commission."

"Yes—I know all that. But the loss is not irreparable."

"Pardon me, madam. My father, though reputed wealthy, is unable to furnish me with a similar sum, even if I were base enough to accept it at his hands."

"But if some friends were to step forward?"

"Alas! I know none."

"Mr. Walstein," said the lady, "I am rich: a loan of the requisite amount would not affect me in the least."

"Oh, madam," cried the young man, "if you would indeed save me by such generosity, you would be an angel of mercy."

"What is the amount of your loss?" inquired the lady calmly, as she unlocked her desk.

"Three thousand ducats," answered Ernest.

"But I can give you no security for the payment."

"Your note of hand is sufficient," said the lady, handing the young man a package of notes. "Please to count those, and see if the sum is correct. Here are writing materials."

Ernest did as he was bid—counted the money, and then sat down at the desk.

"Write at my dictation," said the lady.

Ernest took up a pen and commenced.

"The date," said the lady.

Ernest wrote it.

"Received of Anna von Berlingen the sum of three thousand ducats."

Ernest wrote and repeated—"three thousand ducats."

"In consideration, I promise to marry the aforesaid Anna Von Berlingen."

"To marry you!" exclaimed Ernest.

"Ay—to marry me!" said the lady. "Am I deformed—am I ugly—am I poor?"

"I cannot do it—you know not the reason that induces me to refuse."

"Then go home to your father and confess your guilt."

Ernest reflected a few moments. He could not go home to his father with the frightful tale. It was a question between suicide and marriage; he signed the paper.

"Now, then, baron," said the widow to herself, as she carefully secured the promise, "you cannot say that you broke the heart of Annie by your cruelty. Take the money, Ernest," she added aloud, "go and purchase your commission."

Ernest obeyed. His dreams of yesterday morning had all been dissipated by his own act; he felt a degraded and broken-spirited criminal. He had sold himself for gold.

"Here comes Captain Ernest!" cried a youthful voice. And a beautiful blue-eyed girl of nineteen stood at the garden gate of a pretty farm-house, watching the approach of a horseman, who, gaily attired in a huzzar uniform, was galloping up the road. At her shout of delight a sturdy old grey-haired man came forth and stood beside her.

"Captain Ernest!" he repeated, "that sounds well. When I was of his age, I only carried a musket in the ranks. I never dreamed then that a son of mine could ever aspire to the epaulette."

Ernest, waving his hand to Meena Altenberg and his father, rode past them to the stable, where he left his horse. He then rushed into the farm-house, where his father met him.

"What is the meaning of this, boy?" he said. "How wild and haggard you look! And you have avoided Meena—and this, too, upon your wedding-day."

"My wedding-day—O heaven! I shall die!" said the young man, sinking into a seat.

As soon as he could collect himself, he told his father that he could not marry Meena, and the reason—that he had pledged himself to another. The old man, who was the soul of honor, burst into violent imprecations and drove him from his presence. As he left the house, the unfortunate young man encountered a person whom he at once recognized as the Baron Von Dangerfield, the reputed suitor of Madame Von Berlingen.

"I have been looking for you, Captain Walstein," said the Baron, sternly.

"And you have found me," answered the young man, shortly.

"Yes—and I thank heaven you wear that uniform. It entitles you to meet a German noble, and answer for your conduct."

"I am answerable for my conduct to no living man," retorted Ernest.

"You wear a sword."

"Yes."

"Very well, if you refuse to give satisfaction for the injury you have done me, in robbing me of my mistress, I will proclaim you a coward in the presence of the regiment upon parade."

"Oh, make yourself easy upon that score, Baron," answered Ernest. "Life is of too little worth for me to think of shielding it. If you will step with me into the shadow of yonder grove, we can soon regulate our accounts."

The two men walked silently to the appointed spot, and, without any preliminary, drew their swords and engaged in combat. The struggle was not of very long duration, for Ernest wounded his adversary in the sword-arm, and disarmed him.

"Are you satisfied?" he asked.

"I must be for the present," replied the Baron, sullenly. "When I recover you shall hear from me again."

"As you please," said Ernest, coldly. "In the meantime suffer me to bind up your arm."

The young man bandaged the wound of his adversary, and as he faltered from the loss of blood, led him towards the farm house. As they approached it two ladies advanced to meet them—one of them was Meena, the other was Madam von Berlingen.

"Dangerfield wounded!" cried the latter, bursting into tears. "O, I have been the cause of this; forgive me—forgive me, Dangerfield, or you will kill me."

"You forget, madam, that you belong to another."

"I am yours only—I can never love another—nor does the person you allude to," added the lady, turning to Ernest, "cherish an attachment to me."

"My only feeling for you, madam," said Ernest, with meaning, "would be gratitude, were a certain paper destroyed."

"What is the meaning of all this?" asked the father of Ernest, coming forward.

"It means," said Ernest, tearing to atoms the promissory note he received from the widow's hands, "that I had very ugly dreams last night. I dreamed that I played at rouge-et-noir, and lost all the money you gave me to purchase my commission with, and then that I made up the loss by promising—"

"Hush!" said the widow, laying her finger on her lips.

"Then it was all a dream," said the old man.

"Look at my uniform," replied the Captain.

"And what did you mean in the story you told me just now?"

"Forget it, father," said Ernest. "Dear Meena, look up, my love. It is our wedding-day; and if you do but love me I'm the happiest dog that wears a sabre and a doliman."

That very day, two weddings were celebrated in the farm-house, those of Captain Ernest Walstein with the fraulien Meena Altenberg, and Baron Von Dangerfield with the yet beautiful and wealthy widow. The Captain never tried his luck again at any game of chance.

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at No 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to give instruction in Singing and on the Piano. According to his own system which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading of the most difficult passages. His system for the Piano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling, and brilliancy.

Those wishing to avail themselves of his long experience can do so by calling at his residence, 8 24 1mrp No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of FOSTER & PAGE

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Trustees, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, October 31, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of WILLIAM F. JUDSON, Esq., No. 709 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 10 20 stuthst* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MARIAN ECKFELDT, by her next friend, vs. THEODORE W. ECKFELDT. March Term, 1866. No 48.

To Theodore W. Eckfeldt, Respondent.

Take notice of a rule returnable SATURDAY, October 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Yours, etc.,

H. E. WALLACE, Attorney for Libellant.

10 12 fs2w*

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

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RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 5 10 § No. 1152 MARKET STREET.

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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs. Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call. Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms. JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, 1 11 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

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1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

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J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT. Successor to B. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

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CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY. No. 225 North THIRD Street. If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic substance known commanding such recommendation on such high scales:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1868. We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious in greatest of the whiskies in general use. BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK September 3, 1868. I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7 1859. I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusel Oil, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it. Respectfully A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, No 16 Boylston Street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

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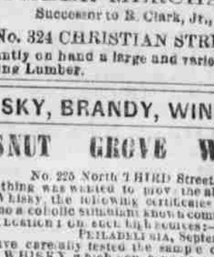

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A RAMBLE ROUND THE ROYAL ARSENAL.

A short time ago I was sitting over a prolonged breakfast at my club in St. James', helping my digestion with the morning paper, when my eye was attracted by a grand description of the visit to Woolwich of some distinguished foreign princes, who were the "lions" of the season, *pro tem.*

There was the usual grand review, and intricate manœuvring, helped out, I have no doubt, by clouds of smoke. General This took the command, ably assisted by Captain That, with half a dozen letters after his name. Splendid sight! galloping of horse artillery! firing of big guns! thousands of spectators! and so on, followed by a swell lunch at the R. A. mess, and afterwards a "minute inspection" (that was the term) of the Royal Arsenal.

Now, I had often wished to see the wonderful machinery, and the other attractions of that remarkable place; and, curiously enough, I had that very morning received a most pressing invitation from my old College chum, Bob ——, now quartered at Woolwich, to pay him a visit for that very purpose, and, as he expressed himself, "do the thing entirely." He begged me to lose no time, as he was about to retire from the service, but to take the one o'clock train from London Bridge that very day. Nothing loth, after a good lunch to prepare me for the labors before me, I took my ticket for the Arsenal Station, by the North Kent railway, and was soon looking down chimneys and passing through many unpleasant odors, seated in a not over-comfortable carriage.

The open country we never reached; and all the way down the line the natives seemed to be busily engaged in bricks and mortar, as if London were not large enough, and no time should be lost in doubling its size. Arrived at my destination, I met my spruce military friend, whose warm greeting was rather too much for my lavender kids, the pipe-clay from his regimental gloves leaving a very decided mark upon them.

(Query, why do military men still so delight in pipe-clay?—can no substitute be found for that obnoxious dust?)

As we emerged from the station, a stream of men and boys were all hurrying in one direction; these were the workmen going back to the Arsenal after their dinner. We joined the crowd, which was increasing every moment from every by-street, like a river making its way to the sea; and proceeding in the direction of a bell which was loudly ringing, we found ourselves in a wide open square, covered by a mass of human beings, steering for a pair of large iron gates. Loud cries from itinerant venders of apples, nuts, etc., rang through the air; and my friend seizing me by the arm, we were carried by the throng through the gateway, and emerged almost breathless on the other side. Here we paused to recover. Bob arranged his uniform, and agreed with me that another time, perhaps, it would be better to enter either before or after the workmen.

We saw the crowd inside diverging in opposite directions, taking the various roads which led to their several workshops; and, whilst waiting for the men to commence their work, Bob gave me the history of the spot upon which we stood.

"Long, long ago, a dense forest extended from Shooter's Hill down to the river, close to the fishing hamlet of Woolwich, part of which was, by some ancient speculator, turned into a rabbit-warren (the street close by is still called Warren Lane), and no one seems to have had any idea as to its future greatness till the year 1716, when a sad accident occurred at the Royal Cannon Foundry at Moorefields, in London. Some captured French guns were being melted down and recast; and a short time previous to the furnace being tapped, a Swiss German officer named Schalch saw that the moulds were damp, and informed the superintendent of it: he was, however, only laughed at for his pains; but the metal on entering the moulds was blown in every direction; the building was destroyed, and several of those present perished at the time. Schalch was now inquired for by the Government, and requested to select a site for a new foundry further from town; and he pitched upon the Warren, at Woolwich. Suitable buildings were soon erected, and the successful Schalch placed in charge, where he remained for many years. Such was the beginning of the Royal Arsenal, which has gradually grown so as to cover 300 acres of ground, and to give employment to 5000 men and boys, assisted by the labors of upwards of 100 steam-engines. It was the Crimean war, however, which extended the Arsenal to its present size. Economy had reduced our warlike stores to the lowest possible ebb, and therefore, when the emergency arose, the augmentation was all the greater, and 15,000 men and boys worked day and night to supply the missiles for Sebastopol.

"Mr. Gladstone has now brought the numbers down to barely 5000, many of whom are pensioned soldiers. They are a well-conducted and orderly body of men, never having a strike or combination against their employers, and earning good average wages, mostly by piece-work. They are drawn from all parts of the country; the common laborers being principally Irish, and the more skilled artisans Scotch. They are obliged to be under forty years of age before their admission, and are kept very strictly down to certain rules and regulations. For instance, a man may absent himself from his work for twenty hours in a month, without any fault being found with him; but if he takes more he is liable to be discharged. They have fifty-six working hours in the week; and when from pressure of business these are extended, they receive half as much pay again for the overtime. During the Crimean war, they often worked throughout two nights in the week in addition to the usual day labor.

"As soon as a man is engaged, three metal tickets, with a number upon each, are given him. The first one having only his number upon it; the second one mark additional; the third two marks; so, on coming to his work at six in the morning, he leaves his first ticket; on his return after breakfast, the second; after dinner, the third; and before going home at night a boy comes round and restores his three tickets again.

"The ticket-clerk keeps a record of each man; and in this manner a late-comer, or an absentee is easily detected."

By this time there were only a few stragglers to be seen; we followed the direction of the larger stream, and saw them pouring through a doorway into their factory, each man depositing, at a little pay-wicket, the aforesaid ticket.

We first looked into an old-fashioned building, the delight of our friend Schalch, many years ago (where the brass guns were cast before Armstrong was heard of); and a beautiful sight it must have been to see the bronze metal pouring and seething into the upright moulds, changing its color every minute! Now, alas! the glory of this building is departed. Brass has given way to steel, and nothing but a few insignificant castings mark the spot so much esteemed in bygone days.

Passing on to the next doorway which was opened to us by a one-armed porter) this other arm having been severed by a shell in the trenches of Sebastopol), we entered a large factory, filled with revolving wheels and bands. There were lathes for about 500 men, driven by two large engines; many of these, however, were at this time unoccupied.

A small side-room first attracted our attention, where lead was being made into coils, ready for the bullet-machine in the large factory. This machine took the leaden rope, bit it into small pieces about an inch long squeezed them into shape, and rifle bullets made their appearance in a little box on the floor. In this manner, 30,000 bullets a day were made for the Enfield rifle. The men worked hard indeed, losing no time, as they were paid by the piece. Their wages might average twenty-five shillings a week; mere laborers receiving their fourteen shillings and upwards, and artisans thirty shillings and more.

As we sauntered down the room, some were busy drilling shot and shell, while others were making metal fuzes of all kinds to explode them. We also noticed at the end of the room several small cutting lathes, which were fed by boys with long sticks of boxwood. These were soon eaten up; and as a quantity of shavings appeared the only result, I was wondering what had become of all the wood, when a boy pulled open a drawer from underneath, nearly full of little plugs, which fit into the Enfield rifle bullet, to improve its practice. There were about twenty of these machines, and the boy said he thought they could make a million and a half in a week.

Bob explained to me that the Royal Arsenal was divided into three manufacturing departments—*i. e.*, Laboratory, Gun, and Carriage—each presided over by an officer of the Royal Artillery. There was also the Store Department, which occupied a large space, and employed many hands.

Everywhere we came across fire-plugs and boxes on wheels, housed under scarlet colored tarpaulin. We were told that there was an abundant supply of water always, at a pressure of 100 lbs. to the inch, and so effective were the precautions taken, that no serious fire had ever occurred.

Escaping from the dreadful whirl of these numberless wheels, we mounted some outside stairs, and entered the powder-barrel factory. It was most interesting to see the wood, which was already cut into proper lengths, placed in a circular drum-shaped saw, the teeth of which formed it into staves. The round tops and bottoms were made in another lathe; and then, by hydraulic pressure, these different parts were all compressed into a perfect barrel, ready to receive the hoops, which were easily hammered on afterwards. The workman at the principal machine said he could put a barrel together in four minutes.

We now retraced our steps, and crossed over the road to the paper factory, a very warm and steamy place, containing large tanks full of pulp. This was sucked by exhaustion upon metal fingers, already supplied with woollen gloves; and after being dried by steam, on extracting the glove, the paper cartridge was found complete, and ready to receive its bullet.

Up-stairs we found boys busy at this operation, *i. e.*, placing a bullet in each paper case, and tying it up to receive the powder, which is kept in sheds in a remote part of the Arsenal, far away from the workshops. Here were also the copper cap machines, supplied by boys with long bands of pure copper, which were drawn into the machine, and there cut into crosses by punches; they then fell into a die, which doubled them up into the well-known shape (it scarcely took a moment!), and the finished caps were dropping out more rapidly than you could count them. Boys are again employed to fit them into a perforated metal tray, and this is handed over to a sedate-looking old workman, who has charge of the dangerous composition with which they are filled. How carefully he ladles a bare handful of this white powder into a little wooden bowl, placing himself inside a railed off space, which encloses his machine! Down goes the tray of empty cups beneath a silver-looking plate, perforated with small holes, under each of which lies a cap; a small wooden spade then spreads the composition on the topmost plate, filling up each orifice, and every surplus grain is most scrupulously returned to the bowls, which are locked up as before. By means of a gentle screw, the tray of caps is now slowly lowered and removed to a neighboring machine, where each cap is subjected to a pressure of 800 lbs. (one exploded during this operation, and startled me not a little); a coating of shellac gives the finishing touch, rendering them impervious to moisture. An accident once occurred at another of these cap-filling machines from some unexplained cause; as the workman was ladling up the surplus composition, it suddenly exploded, driving the fragments of his machine in every direction, and taking off, at the same time, three fingers of the unfortunate man's hand, besides burning him dreadfully in the face. No one else was injured in the factory; but had not the rules for using so little of this dangerous ingredient been strictly carried out, many lives would have fallen a sacrifice.

Gladly leaving this heated atmosphere, we took the road to old Father Thames. He was as dirty as ever, despite the main drainage, and a seething mass ran past us on its way to the sea. The river side presented a busy scene. Large cranes lined the whole length of the wharf wall, many of them busily engaged in loading and unloading the barges and small steamers which lay alongside. Near these cranes is a long iron-roofed shed, under whose protecting care lay a number of guns, warlike stores, etc., labelled for different parts of our extended empire. Gun carriages for Portsmouth and Malta, tin cases for Gibraltar, shot and shell for New Zealand, old guns from Leith Fort, new ones for Hong Kong and Canada, and heaps of rusty shot and shell from Corfu and Zante.

At the back of this shed are millions of cannon balls, piled one above the other in pyramidical heaps, round shot for guns, larger ones still for mortars and the more impudent-looking Armstrongs, ready for any emergency. Bob said they generally kept three million of these little things, in case they might be wanted in a hurry.

The round shot are brought down to the shore for exportation on a raised kind of railway, along which they are rolled by men placed at various intervals.

In the centre of the wharf is a long pier, shaped like the letter T, which reaches far into the river; the larger ships were lying here, having their stores brought to them by trucks running on a tramway. So convenient is this pier for landing and embarking from at all stages of the tide, that not only do the soldiers of the garrison make use of it, but royalty itself often graces it with its presence.

We now turned off to the right, and stood facing an enormous mortar, certainly fifteen feet high; two large shells, evidently belonging to it, were lying at its base. Bob explained to me that this was one of the once famous mortars constructed by Mr. Mallet, which were to reduce Sebastopol to ashes in a few days; the shells, weighing 3000 lbs., and loaded with a charge of 400 lbs. of powder, were to fly for miles and to burst on falling like a small mine, carrying death and destruction in every direction. The drawings and plans of this monster were laid before the scientific committee for proving inventions; they shook their wise heads, and said it was altogether wrong in principle, and would never answer. Government, however, had made up their minds to give them a trial, and they were ordered; but, alas! when fired, they would come to pieces, and these large shells could not be made to go as far as a common mortar. These experiments must have cost the nation some £20,000, and the mortars themselves never left Woolwich. Close to this useless giant were some curious guns captured in the late Chinese war; they were lined inside with wrought-iron tubes—"Just what we are doing now to our old guns," said Bob, "to try and make them strong enough to bear rifling." Their wheel tires were studded with large-headed nails, which made one think how painful it would be to be run over by them!

More of poor John Chinaman's spoils were scattered around us. Large bronze guns, covered with tea-chest-looking inscriptions, and embellished with drawings of butterflies, stags, and storks!

A few yards further were two Russian guns upon their iron carriages, just as they were found in the Redan on that memorable morning. No wonder the poor things were left behind! They were almost battered to pieces by our shot, which had cut great grooves in them, and even entered their very mouths.

A solemn shade passed over Bob's countenance, and sad memories of a bygone day were roused by the sight of these now silent foes. I knew he had borne his part on that fatal morning which brought sorrow and grief to many a fond heart at home, and had been present when so many of his former comrades were laid side by side beneath the earthworks of that great Redan.

We now entered a large building close by—the harness store—filled with piles upon piles of horses' shoes, saddles, gun and cavalry harness, and such like; the roof was garnished with pendant curb chains looking like a steel grapery, and everything was order and neatness personified. Here were 20,000 sets of artillery harness, and any number of cavalry saddles and bridles. How many large rooms we passed through, all full to the ceiling, I don't know, but they seemed endless. Astonished at these vast supplies, I asked Bob if we had any other arsenal.

"This is truly the only one," said he, "for the Portsmouth Arsenal is but an insignificant affair, and, would you believe it? though the country is now so busily engaged fortifying all the dockyards, this most important place is left all but defenseless; there is nothing whatever to prevent the enemy coming up the river Thames with their small steel-plated steamers and firing Woolwich, and then we should be in a pretty mess. There would not be time to move one-fiftieth of the stores now accumulated here, and all the valuable machinery and workshops would fall a prey to the flames. There are certainly fortifications at Sheerness, but the ships need not go near them; the Thames is wide enough to let small steamers pass on the other side, and the batteries at Gravesend and Tilbury are not worth much, while there are none whatever at Woolwich."

We found in one of these stores a very curious gun in the shape of a fish; it had formerly belonged to the late King of Delhi, was captured when the place fell during the Indian mutiny, and afterwards placed in the Arsenal by the late Lord Canning. It certainly seemed more ornamental than useful.

Close by were wooden mules with little guns strapped upon their backs, angry looking varmints! they are light and handy little things though, and capable of much mischief.

Other mules were provided with ambulances for carrying the sick and wounded, consisting of a kind of pannier on each side of the animal, or else mere stretchers, which doubled up and formed a sort of arm-chair. Bob told me these were not so much used in the Crimea as wagons with trays, upon which the poor fellows were laid, and pulled in and out like drawers; they were more comfortable for the worst cases than those on the backs of animals, which, from the perpetual jolting, shake the sufferer most painfully.

Other dummy mules were carrying miniature forges, other boxes of horse shoes; in fact, every thing that would be required for mountain warfare.

On leaving these immense stores, we wended our way once more along the river wall, and on reaching the end, my guide remarked that we were approaching the cemetery, in which were deposited the remains of those who had been destroyed by accident.

Wondering why the poor fellows had not been decently interred in the churchyard, I inquired whether the ground was consecrated? He laughed most heartily, "Oh, dear, no! it's the *guns* I'm talking about." Sure enough, they were all laid out in regular rows, their broken limbs reverently placed together; and it was curious to notice how they had nearly all burst in the same way. One piece of the gun flies forward, another backwards, and the sides separate laterally. Some of these accidents had been fatal to the gunners employed; but, as the Armstrong gun does not burst, but only opens out at the joinings, it is hoped these calamities will cease. Many of these old guns, however, had been burst on purpose for experiment.

Close upon the cemetery I saw six huge breech-loading guns; the great round breech was made to slide back, and then, the charge being inserted, it was closed up again. "These are Yankee swindles," said Bob, "for in the time of the Crimean war, a cute Yankee came over with a small model of a breech-loading gun which was to do wonders; our Government, anxious to get hold of anything that would floor Sebastopol, bought the patent, and ordered six guns from the inventor. They were to throw a shot ten inches in diameter, and the Yankee was to have so much per pound weight for them; but the specification was not carefully enough worded; our people expected them to weigh about three tons, so you may fancy their astonishment when these monsters arrived at Woolwich, weighing some seventeen tons each. Of course they could not be moved, much less used, and there they are just as they left the ship! I wonder our people did not try to resell them to the Yankees when their little war broke out."

We continued our route, and arrived at the gun-field. Thirty thousand smooth-bores were lying in long rows upon railway iron; considering how many of them must now be useless, it is no wonder that many of the bases of the lamp-posts in Woolwich are nothing but old guns.

Workmen were putting new touch-holes into some, and examining the inside of others, to see whether they were fit for use. In a corner rested some ancient relics of the deep—old iron guns which had been fished up some time back from the briny. They belonged, when new, to the *Mary Rose*, lost in the days of the eighth Harry. They seemed mere pigmies to the giants by which they were surrounded; and the thought struck me that even these very monsters, at some future day, might be mere playthings as compared to later inventions.

My attention was now directed to a range of workshops, in which such a clatter of banging and thumping was going on, accompanied by clouds of smoke and steam, that I did not like to venture in. These were the head-quarters of the great Armstrong, whose name, not long ago known scarcely beyond Newcastle, has now become a household word to many nations. Bob surprised me by saying that so great was the secret of this invention when it was first brought out, that even the gallant artillery general who then commanded at Woolwich was not allowed to witness the process of manufacture. He and his staff were one day actually seen waiting outside this very workshop, while some foreign princes who happened to be provided with a special order from our Government were admitted, and had everything explained to them. But the whole thing is well known to everybody now. It is supposed that other nations do not manufacture them, either because they think they have a better gun of their own, or that they have not the machinery or mechanics to make them.

Outside the factory, men were busy unloading wagons filled with bars of tough looking iron, about twelve feet long and two inches broad; inside, these bars were joined together by welding, then placed in an oven till red hot, and afterwards drawn out and wound like a rope round an iron drum, thus forming a coil of metal. A little further, we saw this coil in its second stage; it had been again heated in a furnace, and the Nasmyth hammer was now forcing the iron into one mass, till it became a cylinder of unbroken metal; two of these cylinders were then hammered together, and so on till the rough gun was complete.

I must not, however, omit to mention one of the centre coils, to which were attached the arms or trunnions which support the gun upon its carriage. The hammering of this mass was conducted in another foundry; and when we arrived it had already been well beaten, and was just about to issue once more from its furnace for another welding. A long iron bar, as a handle, was fastened to it; and on opening the furnace door, there it lay; so white with heat, we could scarcely look at it. Twenty men now seized the bar, a crane was set to work, and the glowing metal, emerging from its den, was carefully laid down upon its iron bed, under the most ponderous hammer I had ever seen; it came down with a crash that made the ground tremble under our feet, and is so powerful that it is capable of striking a blow of two hundred tons, notwithstanding which it can be managed with such delicacy as to crack a nut without bruising the kernel.

It is said that one thousand tons of different material were laid down to form a foundation for the bed, but the soil being marshy, the tremulous motion is felt at a great distance.

At the first blow we were covered with sparks, which, however, became fewer as the metal cooled; the heat found a refuge in the twenty workmen. Poor fellows! how they perspired, and how exhausted they were when, after a good hammering, our friend was returned to his den for another heating.

Half cooked and half stunned, I followed Bob through many other factories where these guns were being turned and rifled and drilled. I do not, however, remember much about them, except that I brought away with me a beautiful long curl, which had been culled, not from the locks of the chief engineer, but from the pate of a brawny Armstrong who was being Bantingized down to his proper size by a steel chisel, which stuck to the helpless creature like a leech, and from which there was no escape.

How pretty the baby Armstrongs were as I saw them, spick and span in the finishing-room, where men with delicate hands and accurate vision were giving them the last touches prior to their being removed to the proving butt!

The large ones are tested by firing off a bar of iron weighing one thousand pounds, and if they stand the test of such an explosion ten times without injury, they are considered fit for use.

We now turned our backs on guns and our faces towards shot and shell. Small wagons filled with old iron, lumps of chalk, etc., were being emptied into a furnace, and a grunt of delight, accompanied by yellow-bluish flames issuing from its mouth, told us how these delicacies had been appreciated.

On the other side of this furnace a man crept up, and with a long iron rod removed the clay stopper, and out poured the molten metal, like fiery soup, into an iron caldron, which was wheeled off when full and replaced by another. From these the moulds were filled, and after a short interval for cooling, they were taken outside, where pale-faced men with bare arms and flannel gloves removed the rivets and tossed out the red-hot shot into the sand to cool.

These men had numerous scars upon their arms, and said it was too hot and weakening to protect them by wearing flannel sleeves; but not long ago an officer had recommended them to use whitening for their burns, and it had succeeded so well that they now kept a boxful always ready for use, and plastered it over the wound directly after the accident.

As we passed out of this factory we admired the beautiful metal gates, and then wending our way through immense piles of timber, we reached the sawing mills. As we approached, the noise was deafening, and a steel wheel, covered with sharp teeth, and revolving at a marvellous rate, rose from some underground habitation, and made its way towards a goodly oak lying on the ground; quickly it passed through it, cutting it in two parts in as many minutes. The severed block was then laid upon a moveable frame, which conveyed it under seven or eight upright saws, and these, when set to work, very soon disposed of the noble stem, dividing it into eight or nine stout planks. Alas! there was no one to cry "Woodman, spare that tree."

Close by is the wheel factory, where the different parts of the wheels are cut out by machinery and then pressed together.

In the adjoining yard we found a Turkish tombstone, with its curious characters written in gold upon a slab of granite, the top of which had been shaped into a fez and colored scarlet. Bob told me how the poor Turks lost their tombstones, principally during the night, in the Crimean war time, and many of them may now be seen erected as trophies in English gardens.

By this time I was getting very tired, and declared that I must give in; but Bob would not hear of my going away without seeing the carriage factory, which we had not yet visited. Here were all kinds of carriages in different stages of manufacture—carriages for guns and pontoons, wagons for bread, wagons for wounded, wagons for stores, carts for shot and shell, etc., etc. My eye was attracted by two old-fashioned looking little guns, which bore this inscription:—"These guns and carriages were made in the Royal Arsenal, 1782, and were presented by King George III. in 1792, to the Emperor of China, and delivered by the Ambassador Lord Macartney. They were afterwards captured in the Emperor's Palace in Pekin in 1860, and returned to the Royal Arsenal after an absence in a tropical climate of sixty-nine years, perfectly sound and good in every respect." Thus giving no mean testimony to the durability of the work turned out in these Government establishments.

We took a look also at the large model-room belonging to this department, where there was a model (real size) of a ship-mortar, the same kind as those which burst so dreadfully at the bombardment of Sweaborg. There was also a block of elm which had been sawn in two, and in the centre was a cavity containing a bird's nest with two eggs in it, one a tomtit's, the other a sparrow's: they must have been there nearly a hundred years, judging by the age of the tree.

I paused for a moment to ask what was the cost of these vast establishments. Bob did not know the cost of the Arsenal alone, but the estimates last year for manufacturing departments and materials at home and abroad came to about a million and a half. It was more the year before, but some thousand workmen had been dismissed, thus enabling the Government to reduce our income tax a penny in the pound, while, on the other hand, many families of those poor artisans had been subjected to dreadful privations before they could find work elsewhere. These men are only entitled to pension after ten years' service, when they may obtain one-sixtieth of their wages, and after twenty years one-sixth, and so on. In a case of accidental death, the family would receive a bonus from the War Office according to rank.

It was now time for us to take our departure. We passed by the small hospital where cases of accidents are received and attended to, and on reaching the main gates we stopped to examine the beautiful Maltese gun standing there as if to defend the entrance. It was captured at Malta, and is nearly twenty feet in length. On the gun itself is engraved the archangel St. Michael spearing Satan, who is falling backwards; and on the carriage, St. Paul shaking off the venomous serpent into the flames. The inscription stated that the gun was made by the Knights of Malta in the year 1607.

At this moment the clock struck six. We had actually been four hours going round.

Once more the great bell rang; again hundreds issued from every quarter and poured in an enormous stream through the gates.

A row of policemen formed across the outlet, allowing the crowd of men and boys to filter through them, and tapping such of them on the shoulder as they thought looked suspiciously bulky or had large coats or bundles. The selected one at once diverged from the stream, and entered a side-door, where he was searched by the police to see if he had anything belonging to Government in his possession.

Strict as this search is, the pilfering is very considerable. It is easy enough for a man to place a few copper nails in his hair, and if he did this every time he left his work, the Government would have lost no small sum of money at the end of the year.

Right glad was I to find myself once more seated in the train. The indefatigable Bob was as fresh as ever. He told me that although I had visited but a part of the vast establishment, yet I should still carry away with me a pretty good idea of the whole; and I thought so too.—*London Society.*

FINANCIAL.

DAVIES & BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s
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CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
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5-20 COUPONS,
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9 6 tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
On and after October 8, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:40 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Lima, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:50 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:25 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:20 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:40 A. M. and 12:30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:52 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32 50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3:10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 down train, and 3½ and 6½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9:10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10 minutes, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9:10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:40 minutes A. M., 12:40, 6:40, and 9:25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35 minutes, 11:05 A. M., 1½, 2½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7:50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¾, and 9 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35 minutes, 11:05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7½, 8:20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 3, 6¾, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre, At 3:30 P. M., (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Through tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9:20 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4:45 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7:05 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Freight, 6:30 P. M.
Salem at 6:30 A. M. and 3:05 P. M. Freight, 5:45 P. M.
Millville at 6:55 A. M. and 3:08 P. M. Freight, 6:10 P. M.
Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 7:00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Wash

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

GRIFFITH GAUNT.

Several causes have conspired to secure for the last of Mr. Charles Reade's novels considerable notoriety. While being published as a serial in the *Atlantic Monthly*, it was denounced as immoral by numbers of our leading journals. It was defended by the author in a letter in which he termed all who criticized him "beasts," and it seems that now it is to be the subject of a lawsuit. Under these circumstances, it is only natural that "Griffith Gaunt" should be the sensation of the hour. Its greatness belongs to the class of those who have fame thrust upon them, for certain it is that it was neither born great, nor yet achieved, through merit, an exalted position. But be the cause what it may, "Griffith Gaunt" is the literary lion, and as such demands our attention.

Let us give the plot of the book, and save our readers the shocks which a perusal of the work for themselves would unavoidably produce.

Catharine Peyton, a country belle, and second "Lady Gay Spanker," has two lovers, the affections of both of whom she appears to reciprocate about equally. — Sir George Neville, the possessor of Neville's Court, *un preux chevalier*, being one; the other Griffith Gaunt, a robust rustic, the presumptive heir of Bolton Castle. Griffith, infuriated, without any special cause, decides to leave the country, when the sudden death of Mr. Bolton induces Miss Peyton to borrow Sir George's horse, and ride after the departing lover. Sir George, having seen fit to take her horse, he gives a mortal offense to Griffith, who publicly insults him.

A duel is arranged, when, after two shots, Miss Peyton arrives and, after interposing her horse between the combatants, faints gracefully away. The duel is thus terminated, and they all proceed to the reading of Mr. Bolton's will. That document being inspected, proves that all the property is left to Miss Peyton, and Griffith cut of with £2000. This seeming ill-fortune is really the flood tide of his future, for the lady feeling that injustice has been done, and not knowing how to remedy it except by marrying the wronged heir, offers herself this time, and the marriage immediately takes place. After living happily together for seven years, a priest appears upon the stage, and as Mrs. Gaunt is a Catholic, soon secures considerable influence over that lady. Father Leonard is a young saint in personal appearance, having mild and lustrous eyes, a pallid complexion, being an anchorite by reputation, a Jesuit by profession, and a St. Paul in the pulpit. Mrs. Gaunt nearly falls in love with him, and he decidedly falls in love with her. In fact, one day at the confessional he reveals his illicit affection, but she, surprised, does not consent to or repel his advances. Matters continues this way for some time, and naturally attracts the attention of even the stupid Griffith. Meanwhile another little moral by-play is going on. Mrs. Ryder, the lady's maid, falls desperately in love with Gaunt. Numerous chapters are devoted to the disgusting recital of how she endeavored to secure his affection. She at last poisons his ears with the recital of his wife's conduct, when, instead of his turning to her for consolation, he goes off into an epileptic fit. Having recovered his reason, he returns to the house, finds, his wife whom he left at home and unable to move, out walking with Leonard, follows them, knocks her down, tramples on him, mounts his horse, and after riding for ninety-two miles without dismounting, arrives at the "Pack-horse," and suffers from an attack of brain fever. He is nursed, and saved from death by Mercy Vint, the barmaid, who, as a reward for her devotion, he marries, totally ignoring the existence of Mrs. Gaunt. He lives with her a year under a false name, has a child by her, and then being in want of money, returns to Bolton Castle, to secure some he left [illegible] finds his own wife was faithful to him, that he was welcomed as a returned prodigal, and so far forgives himself as to return to his old position as husband and father. He thus has two wives, and a child by each. After oscillating for several months between the two, they both find out that he has played them false, and Mrs. Gaunt No. 1 threatens his life and his arrest. He flies in the night, and is heard to cry for "Help," and then mysteriously disappears. Suspicion is excited, the pond is dragged, and a dead body is found, half eaten by fishes. Mrs. Gaunt No. 1 is arrested and tried for the murder of her husband, makes a speech which rivals in ability the great address of Buzfuz, and is acquitted by the sudden reappearance of the supposed victim. It appears that it was his bastard brother who was drowned, Thomas Leicester. At this stage of the proceedings, Sir George Neville, lost some hundred pages back, reappears, and conveniently marries Mrs. Gaunt No. 2, the barmaid, mistress of Griffith, his old rival. Mr. and Mrs. Gaunt are reunited, and all live happily together for a great many years, and die at a good old age.

Such, in brief, is the plot of the story, and a very unnatural, distorted, and immoral one it is. Let us notice the absurdity of the whole tale. Would any honorable woman, who loves her husband, meet another young man at midnight in a grove, *to pray?* Would it cause any surprise if, under the circumstances, the husband was to be jealous? And would he, if an honorable man, marry another woman, merely because his true wife was suspected of being unfaithful? Yet this is the morality of the work. No word of condemnation is uttered at this horrible doctrine. On the contrary, it is rather commended by the author, as all the guilty parties come out happy in the end. Again, what sane man will believe that Sir George Neville, the *beau ideal* of a polished gentleman, a chevalier, one in every respect a model, a knight and a nobleman, would marry a barmaid, the cast-off mistress of his rival? This is monstrous. And yet we are told that such was the case, and that they all met once at the Town Hall, and were surprised that people smiled. How must Griffith have felt with his two wives beside him! His feelings can only be properly appreciated by the venerable Brigham Young.

It is frequently the case that a few immoral characters are introduced into a novel to give it the appearance of nature, but these deformities are generally set off by the appearance of some of those who form the brighter side of human nature. There is a mixture of light and shade, but in "Griffith Gaunt" there is nothing but shade. There is not a character in the book which is not either seduced, a seducer, an adulterer, or a barmaid, except Catherine Gaunt, and she came very near ceasing to be an exception. Now this is a hard assertion, yet it is the truth. There are five principal characters. Griffith clearly is an adulterer, for he pretends to marry Mercy Vint while his wife still lives. Mrs. Gaunt is almost in love with Leonard, and comes very nearly being guilty of a crime for which the Hebrew was stoned to death. Mercy Vint, after marrying Griffith, marries another man, which is a gross violation of morality, while Sir George, by marrying a mistress of Griffith, causes her to commit adultery. Nor is this *penchant* confined to the leading characters. Mrs. Ryder has three paramours, and an illegitimate child; Thomas Leicester is a bastard brother of Griffith Gaunt; Mrs. Leicester was the victim of Griffith's father. To set the morality of the personages portrayed in a still clearer light let us make a small

RESUME.

Number of pages	165
Number of characters	12
Incontinent females	3
Almost incontinent	1
Adulterers	4
Bastards	2
Sensual priests	2

It will thus be seen that such a work is not fitted to enter any decent household, and that no father, brother, or respectable library should allow it to be within reach. But more of that sentiment anon.

Again, the wills of persons are all of them, by a strange fatality, directly opposed to what was universally expected. We have a record of four wills. Griffith Gaunt makes one, leaving all his possesions to Kate Peyton—totally unexpected. Sir George Neville does the same thing—also surprising. Old Mr. Bolton, after stating that he had left all to Griffith, leaves all to Miss Peyton. And a Gaunt of somewhere, who appears at the eleventh hour, leaves all his wealth to Griffith. It will thus be seen that in making their wills, people are not so disinterested as we suppose; and if Mr. Reade is to be believed, are governed by fickle likes or dislikes, and never by justice.

There is another noticeable omission in the book. There are no mothers portrayed. Whenever we find an author leaving his characters without mothers, without the effect of a mother's influence, we may feel pretty sure that the characters are not going to act rightly. And in "Griffith Gaunt" we have no mothers given us, and all the heroes and heroines do wrong.

The work opens peculiarly, and we must say that we like its abrupt commencement:—

"Now I say once for all, that priests shall never darken my doors again."

"Then I say they are my doors and not yours, and the holy man shall brighten them whenever he will."

The gentleman and lady who faced each other, pale and furious, and interchanged the bitter defiance, were man and wife, and had "loved each other well." Then, without a word of explanation, the story begins eight years before, and we find the clue to the first sentences on page 72, when the work is half finished. The author commences with a climax and skilfully draws his reader with him. The words, however, are not particularly well selected. They are not the ending of an epoch. Griffith does not leave his wife in despair when she says these cruel words. If he did, the words would be well chosen; but they do not mark an era in the story, and we therefore deplore their selection.

Let us give the work all the praise we can. It is well written, and certain passages are remarkable for their power. The conversations are generally readable, and but once or twice degenerate into the sickening twaddle of the dime novel. The style is succinct and perspicuous, and deserves praise. When we say this, we say all we can in its favor. Mr. Reade has behaved most unfairly to the public. He has acquired a reputation by his novels for brilliancy and force. He has gained an *entree* into every house[illegible]hold. He secured a good name and fair fame, and under the mask of his previous works has sought to foist upon the public a tale which, if it found its true level, would be laid on no table but that of a brothel. It is because Messrs. Ticknor & Fields published it that it has created the attention that it has, and their good name cannot keep it up long. If they [illegible] them down to seek to sustain it, it will drag [illegible] its own level. It should be read by none who love the pure and the good. It abounds in passages at once most prurient and disgusting, which we cannot with decency quote here. But as its true character has been exposed, its author's fangs are drawn, and hereafter Charles Reade can enter only where the novels of George Sand and Henry Fielding are admired.

PRACTICAL MINERALOGY, ASSAYING, AND MINING. By Frederick Overman. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.

The little work before us supplies a want long felt. It is a practical handbook and essay on mining. The rising influence of our mineral investments, and the hoards of capital which yearly flow into new enterprises to develop the mining wealth of our great West, as well as of our own State, render such a book most valuable and welcome. It will be appreciated by all who feel an interest in the subject, and is neatly bound and clearly printed.

—The following is Longfellow's contribution to the November *Atlantic:*—

ON TRANSLATING THE "DIVINA COMMEDIA."
FOURTH SONNET.

How strange the sculptures that adorn these towers!
This crowd of statues, in whose folded sleeves
Birds build their nests; while canopied with leaves
Parvis and portal bloom like trellised bowers,
And the vast minster seems a cross of flowers!
But fiends and dragons from the gargoyled caves
Watch the dead Christ between the living thieves,
And underneath the traitor Judas lowers.
Ah! from what agonies of heart and brain,
What exultations trampling on despair,
What tenderness, what tears, what hate of wrong,
What passionate outcry of a soul in pain,
Uprose this poem of the earth and air,
This mediæval miracle of song!

—Messrs. T. B. Peterson, publishers, have sent us the following new books just issued by them:—

MARGARET MAITLAND, of Sunnyside. By Mrs. Olyphant. This is a novel of remarkable power, and is considered the best yet written by this distinguished authoress. It is said to be equal in interest and dramatic effect to Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe."

WHITEFRIARS; or, the Times and Days of Charles II. By the author of "Whitehall." This story has created quite a sensation in England, and is one of a series of historical novels by a well-known English author.

Messrs. Peterson also send us *Harper's, Godey's,* and the *Atlantic Monthly* for November.

—The publishers of the *Galaxy*, the new fortnightly magazine, make the liberal offer to *give* each purchaser of the November 1st number of the magazine a copy of a handsomely illustrated book of one hundred and sixty-five pages, containing the first twenty-six chapters of "The Claverings," Anthony Trollope's latest' and, it is said, best story. "The Claverings" is appearing in the *Galaxy* simultaneously with its publication in England, and will soon be completed. The object of the publishers is to enable new readers of the magazine to read the conclusion of the story intelligibly. The plan they adopt is similar to that pursued with great success by the French publisher of one of Victor Hugo's most celebrated stories. The *Galaxy* has already established a brilliant reputation.

A Literary and Financial Discovery in Florence.

The last number of *Fraser's Magazine* gives an account of a literary treasure recently discovered in the Palazzo Riccardi in Florence. It consists of four large and thick manuscript folio volumes, containing the history of the banking operations carried on by the Peruzzi family from 1308 to 1346. With the Peruzzi were associated the Bardi, Scali, and Acciajoli. They lent enormous sums to Edward III of England, which he could not repay, and on the 17th January, 1345, they failed. Edward, at that period, owing them about £76,000,000 sterling of present money. These records are to be edited by a descendant of the Peruzzi. The London *Reader* adds:—"We may mention that the Bardi and Acciajoli lent money, also, to St. Edmundsbury Abbey, and that copies of the transactions are still to be found in the various manuscripts of that house, several of which are preserved in the Cambridge University Library and the British Museum."

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21¢

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.
N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-doors sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

CARD.—We shall sell on Tuesday morning next, 23d instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, several pairs of fine alabaster vases, French bronzes and bisquet figures being the contents of five cases which arrived too late for Messrs. Vail Bros.' special sale of the 17th instant.

On Tuesday Morning,
October 23d, at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, an assortment of elegant agate bardiglio and siena vases, card-receivers fruit-holders, tazzas lebe, and Etruscan vases, Gothic urns, Roman centre pieces fruit-holders, etc.
Also, several finely decorated bisquet figures, etc., together with several pieces of French bronzes, bardiglio columns, etc. [10 20 2t
Open for examination on Monday afternoon.

SPECIAL SALE OF ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED GOODS, IVORY, TABLE, AND OTHER CUTLERY.
Direct from Messrs Joseph Deakin & Sons, Sheffield, England, and now landing at New York per steamship "Aleppo"
Due notice will be given of the sale. 10 20

SALE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS—CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS,
On Thursday and Friday Evenings next,
25th and 26th instant, at half past 7 o'clock precisely, at Scott's Philadelphia Art Gallery, will be sold a collection of oil paintings, embracing works of merit from some of our most eminent American artists, together with a number of splendid crystal medallions.
Open for examination on Tuesday, 23d inst. 10 20 6t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

LARGE SALE OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FILES, AND RASPS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, ETC.,
Including some of the stock saved from the late fire on Commerce street,
On Tuesday Morning,
Commencing at sharp 9½ o'clock, at C. C. Mackey's Auction Room, No. 326 MARKET Street.
Catalogues are ready, and the Goods arranged for examination commencing
1000 dozen [illegible]
Forks, [illegible]nable Cutlery, and Children's Knives and Forks.
150 dozen Assorted Files and Rasps; 100 dozen Assorted Pocket Knives and Scissors; 37 Single and Double-barrelled Guns including 17 DUCK GUNS; also, Auger Bitts, Coffin Screws, Hinges, Tacks and Brads, Tinned Table and Tea Spoons, and various other Hardware, etc 10 20 2t

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On Wednesday,
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Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows.
Best Quality of Spring Mattresses.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs etc.
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HANDSOME PATTERNS.
HORSE BLANKETS,
Great Variety of our own Manufacture,
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
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SLEIGH BELLS.
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PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
NEW WAREROOMS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
(ENTRANCE ART GALLERY),
PHILADELPHIA,
W. H. DUTTON.

CARD.
It is with feelings of pride as American manufacturers that we publish the following testimonials which have been received by us recently.

EUROPEAN TESTIMONIALS.
Received during the month of August, 1866.
LONDON, July 25 1866.
MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS—Gents:—I have much pleasure in inclosing a document signed by the first composers musicians, and professors in Europe I had your Pianos in such high estimation (vide my certificate) that I felt it my duty to take one of them with me to Europe to ascertain the opinion of my professional brethren. The inclosed certificate will prove how unanimous they have been on the subject. I beg to forward at the same time a letter I received from my friend Mr. Collard, which I am sure must be gratifying to you.
I have the honor to be, gentlemen yours very truly,
JAMES M. WEHLI.

LONDON, January 14, 1866.
James M. Welhi, Esq.:—
MY DEAR SIR:—I have great pleasure in asking you to convey to Messrs. Chickering the expression of my highest approval of their instrument. It is I consider, not merely the best instrument of American manufacture that I have tried, but one of the finest Grand Pianofortes that has ever come under my observation; and the Messrs Chickering may well be proud of having turned out from their manufactory an instrument which, for touch quality, power, and workmanship, it would be very difficult to surpass in any part of the wide world.
Dear Sir very sincerely yours,
CHARLES D. COLLARD,
Firm of Collard & Collard, Piano-forte Manufacturers, London

LONDON, July 20, 1866.
Messrs. Chickering & Sons:—
GENTS:—I have just been invited by Messrs. Collard to try a Grand Piano forte manufactured by you, and I have no hesitation in indorsing the opinion of my old friend Mr. C. D. Collard viz:—that it is the finest instrument I ever played on.
Believe me gentlemen, most faithfully yours,
J. L. HATTON.

Testimonial from the most distinguished Artists in Europe to Messrs. Chickering & Sons.
LONDON, July 25, 1866.
Having played upon a piano-forte made by Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New York, I have much pleasure in testifying to its general excellence.
For sweetness and brilliancy of tone, delicacy of touch, and magnificent power for concert purposes, I consider it a really GRAND PIANO-FORTE, and DECIDEDLY THE BEST I HAVE SEEN OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

ARABELLA GODDARD,	GIULO REGONDI,
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JULES BENEDICT,	J. MOSCHELES,
M. W. BALFE,	Professeur au Conservatoire de Leipsic.
CHAS. HALLE,	
BRINLEY RICHARDS,	S. ARTHUR CHAPPEL,
RENE FAVARGER,	Director of Monday Concerts, London.
SYDNEY SMITH,	

I recently had occasion to play on one of Chickering's Concert Grand Pianos. The high reputation of these instruments had already reached me, and the instrument under notice fully sustained the reputation of the celebrated makers. It is distinguished by the fullness, beauty and nobleness of its tone; by the perfect exactness of the entire scale, and by its action, which is of so remarkable a kind that it gives to the player the most complete mastery of every shade of tone, p p, to medium, and ff. In short, this Piano unites all the advantages of the best productions of the kind, and stands side by side with the most celebrated European instruments.
LEIPSIC August 30, 1866. LOUIS PLAIDY.
Certificate from Herr Carl Reinecke, Successor to the positions of Mendelssohn, both in the Conservatoire and as Conductor of the celebrated "Gewandhause Concert" in Leipsic.
I hereby assert and affirm that the Grand Piano-forte of Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New York, which I have tried and examined, is one of the finest instruments of the class that ever came to my notice.
CARL REINECKE.

Certificate from F. Von Arnold, the celebrated Russian Pianist and Composer.
At Mr. Leavitt's, in Leipsic, I have this day (July 24, 1866) examined a Grand Piano forte from the manufactory of Messrs Chickering & Sons, of Boston It is a Concert Instrument of 7⅓ octaves, with regard to which I would make the following remarks:—
First. The action is so nicely balanced that any gradation of power can be obtained, from the most delibe rate lightness to the greatest force.
Second. Between the two extremes of the key-board the vibrations are perfect y equal in graduated power. The singing quality of the instrument (pro ongation of sound), especially in the middle octaves, is greatly developed, and is exceedingly beautiful. The bass is full, uniform powerful, without harshness, and the *ensemble* very beautiful.
Third. Nothing finer than this instrument could be desired, with regard to power and fullness of tone. In conclusion it must be acknowledged that this instrument is one of the most perfect piano fortes of our time, namely, as regards tone in general, and in the perfection of its mechanical parts.
(Signed) Y. VON ARNOLD.
LEIPSIC, July, 1866.

THE UPRIGHT PIANO.
THE FASHIONABLE PIANO OF EUROPE
CHICKERING & SONS
Have paid particular and minute attention, by frequent and costly experiment, to the manufacture of
THE UPRIGHT PIANOS.
THEY WILL BE FOUND
PURE AND SONOROUS IN TONE.
THE TREBLE AND TENOR
LIQUID, BRILLIANT, AND MELODIOUS.
THE BASS
DEEP, CLEAR, AND RICH.
THE TOUCH
LIGHT, ELASTIC, AND POWERFUL.
The UPRIGHT PIANO is, from its size, suited to hundreds of houses where a Grand or a Square would prove an incumbrance. It is suited not only for the Parlor, but for the Boudoir and the Study
CHICKERING & SONS have paid particular attention to the COMPACTNESS OF SIZE, AND THE BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE OF DESIGN, AND STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF THE INSTRUMENT.
CHICKERING PIANOS IN EUROPE.
HANS VON BULOW, the great German Pianist, by letters just received from Europe proposes to play only the CHICKERING PIANOS during his concert tour in the United States.
W. H. DUTTON,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

EVENING TELEGRAPH—SUPPLEMENT

VOL. VI.—No. 95. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1866. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Interesting Paper by Anthony Trollope on International Copyright, Read at the English Social Science Congress.

At a meeting of the Social Science Congress held at Manchester on the 4th instant, Mr. Anthony Trollope had prepared the following paper at the special desire of the Committee, and it was read:—

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

All those who are here present, no doubt, know full well that a law of copyright exists in this country by which an author's property in his own work is insured to him and his heirs for a term of years. This law of copyright protects equally the author, the painter, and the composer of music; but, in speaking to you now of copyright and of international copyright, I shall confine myself to remarks on the copyright of books—partly because I am myself a writer of books, and not a painter of pictures or a composer of music, and partly, also, because the arguments which will hold good as to one class of production will hold good equally as to the other classes. This law of home or domestic copyright originated, singularly enough, not in a desire to extend protection to authors, but with a view of limiting that protection, which was presumed to belong to them as a matter of course. It appears that in 1709 an act was passed limiting copyright in England to fourteen years. I mention this as showing that, till the law interfered, the ordinary sense and feeling of men presumed that the author's property in his work was the same as that in his house or in his land. Then there came up the idea that, for the sake of literature in general, with the view of protecting readers, not against the authors, but against the booksellers, this right of property should be curtailed as to duration of time, and it was cut down, as I have said, to fourteen years. In 1814 the period was extended to twenty-eight years; in 1842 to forty-two years, and to the term of the author's life, should the author outlive the forty-two years. That is the law which now defends copyright in England, and it may be acknowledged that justice to the author can demand no more. There have been men, whose opinion on such a matter deserves great respect, who have held that all copyright was pernicious. Lord Camden said in giving judgment from the bench against a claim for copyright, that "Glory is the reward of science, and that those who deserve it scorn all meaner views," meaning thereby that an author should care nothing for his hire, only for his fame. But Lord Camden, who himself achieved much glory, would hardly have been satisfied had no other payment been made to him from his country's exchequer. There are two living men, great in literature, who think that all copyright should be abrogated by law, arguing that the welfare of the country in cheap literature is of more concern than the material prosperity of the author. I myself think that such an argument, though it is far better, as being far truer than Lord Camden's, admits of easy answer. For all good work done the laborer is worthy of his hire; and taking the world at large—the world of authors as well as the world of ploughmen—without that hire the laborer cannot live. This question, however, is hardly that which you are now requested to consider. It is not for copyright, but for international copyright, that I have to plead before you. The justice of copyright, though it has had its distinguished opponents, has been allowed by almost general consent, and it has, as regards the requirements of our own country, been settled by law. I have alluded to it simply that I may call upon you to note that the questions of domestic copyright and of international copyright stand precisely on the same basis. If the one be desirable, the other must be equally desirable, if the one be just, the other must be equally just. If there be any one here who will dispute the propriety of copyright altogether, with him an argument may be held; but I make bold to say that no man admitting the propriety of home copyright can bring forward reasons that shall be even plausible against international copyright. The only argument that I have ever heard as between two countries as this—between two countries, let us say, which we will call A and B—that we, the men of A, finding ourselves in a condition to get more by pilfering from you, the men of B, than you can get by pilfering from us, we of A will not consent to any law that shall impose a penalty upon us for such pilfering. Now, I would not use so hard a word as that—even of the pilferers themselves of another nation—were it not that I shall go on to tell you just now that, in the case which most clearly concerns us, they who have hitherto opposed an international law of copyright are not the individuals who seem to be, and who indeed are, the persons most concerned. Our opponents to international copyright are not the publishers or the booksellers of another nation, but the legislators. And here we are struck forcibly by that singular blindness to honesty which will so often fall upon a joint company of men, of which each member shall be as clear as the sunlight in his own sense of individual integrity. We need not go away from our own c[illegible] or confine ourselves to the question of international copyright, to learn that it is so. Men who are honest enough for themselves can dare to be very much the reverse of honest in the interest of others. Most of you, however, are no doubt aware that the principle of copyright as regards the work of English authors has been extended beyond our own shores. International copyright does exist—very much to the profit of many English authors. In 1838 an act was passed for securing to Englishmen international copyright wherever conventions could be made; and, in conformity with this act, conventions have been made with the two countries in Europe with which, as regards literature, we are most closely concerned. Such a convention has been made with France; and such a convention—or rather conventions—have been made with that country which I may perhaps at the present moment be allowed to call North Germany. We have such a convention separately with Saxony—which I will not name as a part of Prussia—and that convention with Saxony has been especially valuable to English authors, for it has enabled them to deal on fair and reciprocal terms with that most energetic of publishers, Baron Tauchnitz. Under his auspices during the last twenty-five years some seven hundred volumes of English literature have been republished in Leipsic, by far the majority of which were so republished during the lifetime of the authors. But there is no such international copyright with that great nursing mother of English readers, the United States of America. When we speak of international copyright, and the want of international copyright, we mean international copyright not with Austria, or with Spain, or with Russia—though we shall be ready enough to welcome as additional blessings justice for literature between those countries and our own—but with America! As regards literature America and England are one. We read the same language; we think the same thoughts. Our minds run in the same currents. Our literary tastes are formed on the same models. Any popular works of the present day might have been written either by English or by American authors. Who would have known the "Skeleton in Armor" came from an American poet, or the romance of the "Monte Beni" from an American novelist, by the simple act of reading? Prescott and Motley might have been English as far as style and mode of thought and historical manner are concerned; and very proud England would have been to acknowledge them. There are probably twelve millions of readers of English in the United States—not, I mean, of readers who can spell their letters and make out words with painful slowness, but of men and women, lads and lasses, who can sit down to their book as you and I can, with true enjoyment of its luxury—and yet there is no international copyright between us and the United States. It is exactly as though there were none between Middlesex and Yorkshire. In our endeavors to get at the root of this matter, and to understand whether an international copyright would in truth be beneficial to the literary interests of the two countries, we should, I think, bear in mind the literary position of each of them. The United States are of the two the richer in readers, whereas England, including, of course, Scotland and Ireland, is as yet the richer in writers. That such a difference exists is indisputable, and it is the natural result of the condition of the countries. The United States, beginning, as it were, afresh, with the experience of all other countries before them, and weighed down, when so beginning, with no existing burden of rooted ignorance, have been able to teach their children—I may almost say to teach all their children—to read and write. By reading I mean, as I said before, the faculty of finding positive enjoyment in a book. I am afraid we must own that we fall very far short of this as regards our millions. But among us that leisure which comes from long prosperity and established wealth has been favorable to literary production, as it has been favorable to all intellectual employment. The United States count their authors in quickly increasing numbers, but they have not, as yet, increased with them as they have with us; and therefore it is that the Americans consume while the English produce. And, added to this, there is, I think, on the part of Americans, a prejudice in favor of the literature of England over their own. Their most popular authors are more popular with us than they are in their own country, whereas the works of Dickens and Tennyson are sold in numbers of which we know nothing. If this be so—and I think that the assertion will be contradicted by no Englishman or American who has watched the market for literature in the two countries—it would appear at first sight that we Englishmen, in asking for an international copyright, are demanding from them much more than we are prepared or are able to give in return. But what if it be so? In a great international question, shall interest override honesty? Shall a great nation consent to possess itself of that which is not its own because it has the power to do so? Would the Americans take, and dare to say that they took, our cloths and our cutlery without paying us in corn or in cotton, if simply they had the power to do so? It seems to me that any such policy must be most ruinous to the nation which adopts it. But here in this case, I maintain that the assumption is altogether wrong which presumes that America gains in literature by the absence of international copyright. America loses fully as much as England can lose. Indeed, whenever protection is named as the principle under which rights shall be defended—protection by acts of Parliament or of Congress, or of Government—we may be quite sure that each party concerned will be the loser. It may be thought that certain booksellers in the United States may gain by the protection to them of property which is not their own, though they (the booksellers) do not themselves so believe; but no one can think that the readers of the country—that is, literature itself in the States—can gain by it. And now I will ask you to let me explain what is the present system of republication of modern books in the two countries; for, of course, as there is no international copyright, the system is the same in each—equally dishonest in the one as in the other. I will speak of the republication in America of English books, not as showing any wrong stronger than might be shown on the other side, but because it is the view of the question to which my own attention has naturally been drawn. Mr. Smith shall be a popular English author—or rather an author gradually becoming so popular that a reprint of some one of his books in the United States is considered desirable. The reprint is made by some firm there, probably, without any question asked—or, if asked, it is asked of Mr. Smith's English publisher, and not of Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith, when he hears of it, is not a whit displeased. Lord Camden's theory holds good for the nonce, and Mr. Smith is satisfied with his American glory; but things progress, and Mr. Smith begins to find that he has an American public at his disposal. He is read in the United States, and tidings come to him of editions very wonderful in number which are printed and sold, and for which he receives no further payment than that which comes to him from his American glory. Then he arouses himself and becomes dissatisfied. "What! copies by the thousand, by five thousands, by ten thousands, and no return to me. Smith, for all that I have done for this ungrateful people!" Upon this he inquires and learns that the American publisher who has reprinted him to this extent beyond all his aspirations, is willing to deal with him, though there is no law of international copyright. Perhaps he goes to New York and sees the American publisher. The result is this—the American publisher will deal hith him. The generous publisher, although he undoubtedly has Mr. Smith in his grasp, scorns to republish Mr. Smith's works without paying for them. He will pay for what are called early sheets—or, more intelligibly, for the receipts of early sheets—which will enable him, the American publisher, to bring out the work on the same day as that on which it appears in England. Mr. Smith is delighted, and thinks of his price. But the American publisher has also thought of his price, and knows more about it than Mr. Smith knows. He will pay a price for Mr. Smith's great and favorite work on receipt of the early sheets which will, perhaps, nearly defray the cost of Mr. Smith's journey to America. Mr. Smith demurs, thinking that if there is to be a matter of bargaining, each party to the bargain should have a veto. But here the American publisher closes upon the English author, and demolishes him at once. "No, Mr. Smith, I have taken you up at a great outlay of capital, and must go on with you. I will deal with you willingly at so many dollars, upon such and such terms; but if that does not suit you, I fear that I must go on without the payment to you of any dollars at all, and on no terms as between you and me. I can afford nothing else. How can I pay you a high price for your work when my neighbor in the next street can reprint it from the first copy he gets?" And in truth this argument is not to be answered. That absence of international copyright which militates against the English author—which militates equally against the American author—acts with far greater strength against the American or English publisher. The publisher can, in fact, buy nothing beyond that almost surreptitious value of early possession. The moment that Messrs. A & B, in Broadway, have brought forth an English work, Messrs. C & D, in One-hundred-and-ninth street, can reprint it from the reprint of their Broadway neighbor. I have fought—I should rather say have attempted to fight—this battle with American publishers, and have retired from the contest wounded and sore discomfited. It may be that I have had my own peculiar little quarrels. But I am firmly convinced—firstly, by the arguments and operations of certain American publishers in whom I have great faith, and secondly, by conclusions drawn from my own experience—that the publishers of the United States would, as a body, be willing that a law of international copyright should be passed, so as to prevail between the two countries. For them the certainty in their property would be more valuable than the catching, dodging, disreputable mode of business which they are now driven to adopt. That for the authors of both countries an international copyright would be desirable, no one, I think, can doubt. I may, perhaps, be allowed to mention that Longfellow, when he showed me, with an honest, cheery pride, copies of the exceedingly numerous English editions of his works which have appeared, simply shrugged his shoulders when I asked him as to the pecuniary results from England. I discussed the question of international copyright with him, and it was his opinion that no American who knew aught of literature common to the two countries would doubt as to the expediency of an international copyright. I presume it may be taken for granted that the authors in both countries would desire such a defense of their rights. But it will, perhaps, be argued that great public interests should be held to be paramount, and regarded as overruling altogether the rights of authors or the commercial enterprises of publishers. For myself, I will say that I cannot see how any interest, however great, can override justice. If justice demand that the author shall have his copyright, either home or international, no public interest should be allowed to rob him of it. But I altogether deny that public interest in the United States demands any such robbery. The true interest of international literature between England and America is altogether antagonistic to the present system. The American publisher who, I will not say pirates, but assumes as his own the right of republishing an English work, has no legalized property in his venture, and cannot retail to his customers his goods at that price which an assured property in the work would enable him to reach, and, consequently, reprints of English books in America are not cheap. They are brought out in New York at $1 or $1·25—at 4s. or 5s., we will say—when they are being published in London at 1s. to 2s. 6d. It stands to reason that a certified property in a copyright must enable the publishing proprietor of that copyright to do more in the way of cheap selling than can be done by the unsteady hold of their precarious adventures which the American booksellers now possess. I have never met an American publisher who has not professed himself to be in favor of international copyright; but I have met American legislators of both Houses who have shaken their heads when I have ventured to suggest that the mutual interests of the two countries demand such reciprocal justice. It was their duty, they thought, to protect the American reader. If there be one great political lesson to be preached the wide world over, it is that lesson which would teach us to abandon the task of protecting any one when protection means injustice. But how are we, who are desirous of obtaining an international copyright with the United States—how are we to proceed to the attainment of our object? All Englishmen, with such exceptions only as may prove the rule, desire it. The English Legislature is willing to take the necessary steps to-morrow, or, let us say, next February. American authors wish for it, as do also American publishers and booksellers. But still there is the American Congress to overcome. In England we are now pretty well aware that public opinion will at last move a mountain—will at last move any mountain! Our House of Peers, which is the greatest mountain I know, is always movable at last. I believe that the same means will effect the same results in the United States. Agitate, agitate, agitate! International copyright with the United States will, in all probability, never benefit you and me; but I think that we may do something towards assuring the benefit which will accrue from it to those who will come after us. By insisting we shall carry our point—not in opposition to our brethren in America, but in full accord with them. In the hope that such urgency may be of avail, I have addressed these few words to the Congress now present in furtherance of social science.

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LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Shirting and Pillow Linens.
Linen Sheetings, best makes.
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A Splendid Assortment in the Latest Styles.

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Merino Vests.
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Small profits and quick sales.

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Have received per Steamer 'Propontis'—

2 cases Ladies' English Merino Vests and Pants, from $1·50 to the finest imported.

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A CASE OF NEW STYLE PLAIDS, at 50 cent per yard.

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IRISH POPLINS, best quality, $3·00.

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INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.

Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries,

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First-class Goods at the price of inferior.

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3000 yards heaviest best Canton Flannels.
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25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslin
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These goods were ordered in the Spring and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

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10 17 1m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets will open this morning, from auction Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 50, 62, 75 87c., $1, $1 25, $1 37½, and $1·50. Three ply Carpets, $2 20. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1·90, worth $2 50. Hemp Carpets 37c. Rag Carpets, 56c. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c to $1·60. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Stair Oil Cloths, 20c. Window Shades, $1 up. Plain Shading, 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 25. Stair Rods, 12c. up. Table Oil Cloths, 75c.; Velvet Rugs, $2·75; Cocoa Mats, $1 25. Blankets—500 pairs, of all-wool Blankets at $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, and $11; Flannels 37c. up; Muslins, 12½c. up; Marseilles Quilts, $5 to $10; Delaines 31c. Store for bargains wholesale or retail, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 21 1m

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORTment in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, go to

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SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Silk Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs, Belt Buckles and Slides, Linen Handkerchiefs, all of colors Alpaca Braids and Skirt Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding, Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts.

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No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street

9 17 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

Evening Telegraph

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1866.

The Use and Abuse of Public Patronage.

In the earlier days of the republic removals from office for opinion's sake were comparatively unknown. The civil service was looked upon very much as we now look upon the military or the naval service, from which removals are made only for cause. Is he honest? is he capable? were the only questions asked in those days of an applicant for office. This state of things prevailed down to Jackson's time, when a new doctrine was introduced. "To the victors belong the spoils" was the political cry which then, for the first time, was heard. It has since become a settled maxim of action with all parties; and whether really good or bad in its effects, there is no present probability of its being abrogated. It has come to be settled that whenever a party triumphs at the polls, it has a right to fill all the offices of the Government with its friends. The popular verdict is held to imply that the offices shall be given to the political party which, under the forms of the Constitution, the people have just invested with power. So, whenever, at a general election, a change is made in the political complexion of the country, the defeated party retires gracefully from office, and the successful party quietly steps into power.

There is no proscription in this. It is a settled rule of political action, common to all parties, and well understood when men take office. They ally themselves with whichever party they choose, and then they take their chances with the party. Removals from office are, then, merely incident to a change in administration in accordance with the verdict of the people. The fortunate recipient of an office under the new *regime* is merely reaping an incidental advantage from the triumph of his party. Removals and appointments are made, not with a view to affecting public opinion, but merely of conforming to it; not as a price to induce men to change their political relations, but merely as the legitimate reward of their previous party association; not with a view of modifying the dominant public sentiment, but of yielding obedience to it. This is the proper, legitimate, and sanctioned rule of political action in this country with reference to the disposal of public offices, as carried out by all parties for the last thirty years.

But we are now witnessing the inauguration of a very different scheme, and one most corrupting in its tendencies and most degrading in its influences. We are beholding the patronage of the general Government used, not in conformity with the dominant sentiment of the country, but in defiance of it; not as the incident of party triumph, but as the instrument of creating a false and factious public opinion; not as a means of carrying out the popular will, but as a device for overriding it; not in obedience to any change in the dominancy of parties, but as the corrupt means for creating such a change. By all the recognized rules of party action in our country, the Republican party is entitled to fill the offices of the general Government. It has triumphed at the polls. Its sentiments are endorsed by the people. It is the dominant political power. Yet in defiance of these facts, we find Republicans daily removed from office, and their places filled with Democrats. This is proscription for opinion's sake. It is political treachery, for it is the use of political patronage against the Republican party by those whom that party has elevated to power.

When, therefore, Republicans complain of their removal from office, they do so not from any improper or unusual love of office, but because they are deprived of that to which, by all the settled rules of political action in this country, they are justly entitled. Had James Buchanan, when elected President by the Democratic party in 1856, immediately commenced the removal of those who had supported him, filling their places with Republicans who had supported his competitor, John C. Fremont, we should have had a case parallel in its main features to that now existing.

But it is not merely nor mainly as a measure of injustice and treachery to the Republican party that we complain of the present use of public patronage. It comprehends a graver evil. It is the use of patronage as a direct means of controlling votes and carrying elections that we denounce. What is the difference, morally, between offering a man a certain sum of money for his vote and influence, or offering him an office worth that amount of money to him? Each has in it the essence of *bribery*. Each is a corrupt and mercenary means of controlling the man's political action. Yet bribery we denounce as one of the meanest and most dishonorable of crimes. This is altogether a different case, as we have just shown, from that of changes in office induced by a revolution of public sentiment among the people, and authoritatively expressed at the polls. Offices are then distributed to the members of the victorious party, not as bribes to purchase their votes, not as the means of making them act politically contrary to their real convictions, but as the incidental results of the triumph of certain political principles represented by the successful party. But in the case in hand men are not left to vote and act primarily from their honest political convictions, but they are treated as so much purchasable property. They are to vote a certain ticket as the *price* of employment in a navy yard, or mint, or post office. The office or employment is the *consideration*, the vote, or party support, is the *equivalent*. The element of bargain and sale pervades and gives character to the entire transaction.

It is not necessary to seek words of denunciation for such a wrong as this. Every uncorrupted mind feels at once the infamy and degradation it involves, and can see the disastrous influence it is calculated to exert upon the country. Fortunately, the public mind recoils from it with a healthy horror, as yet; but the demoralizing influence of such a course of political action, if persisted in, is so great, that it should be resisted on the threshold, and with all the force we can command.

Agriculture in the Mining Regions of the West.

THE agricultural productiveness of some of our mining regions is quite as wonderful as their opulence in the precious metals. Thus we see it stated that a single county in California has this year produced a sufficient quantity of grain to supply the annual consumption of the entire State. The statement may be an exaggeration, but it is no longer a matter of doubt that the valleys of California are fertile in the highest degree. And not only does the soil produce grain abundantly, but it also grows the choicest of fruits. The grape, especially, is becoming a source of great wealth to California, and its growth and manufacture bid fair to open a wide and most lucrative field to the energetic and intelligent cultivator.

It is also said that Colorado, which used to draw every pound of flour used by her inhabitants from the Missouri river, a distance of from six hundred to eight hundred miles with ox and mule teams, has this year raised grain enough for her own consumption. In Montana, too, the valleys are extremely fertile, and fully capable of supplying most of the necessities of the inhabitants as soon as the hand of cultivation shall develop their resources.

These facts have an important bearing upon the future prosperity of our mining regions. The cost of living has hitherto been one of the greatest obstacles in the way of a remunerative prosecution of the business of mining for the precious metals in the Western Territories. Where living is costly, wages must necessarily be high. But if our mining districts can become even partially self-supplying, labor will become cheap, and many mines which now will not pay for the working will then yield a fair income, while those which are now remunerative will become much more so.

The precious metals are not like ordinary commodities, for they have the entire world for their market, and there is no danger of an over-supply. The cost of production may be cheapened, and yet the product remain as valuable as ever. Hence, every dollar of expense saved in the mining and reduction of gold and silver ores is a clear profit to the business. The establishment of agriculture in our mining regions thus becomes a matter of great interest and importance. We have no doubt that it is yet to become a powerful agent in stimulating the production of the precious metals. In connection with the building of the Pacific Railroad, it will put a new phase upon this already important national interest.

A Withe to be Broken.

From the Independent.

Like molten wax, the public mind of this country is now ready for the stamp either of imparial justice or of a dishonorable compromise.

The Democratic party has been overthrown—thank God! The Republican party is wholly responsible for the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of political equality. If the responsibility is momentous, the opportunity is illustrious. Having no enemy but itself, the Republican party has now nothing to fear but its own cowardice or folly. Like all other parties, it lacks neither cowards nor fools. Its cowards are those who have courage enough to follow a multitude, but not courage enough to follow a principle. Its fools are such as those whom Christ described as "slow of heart to believe." Patent is the fact that the people are in the van of their leaders. Is Congress more radical than the people? The people are more radical than Congress. Bold and noble was the last Congress in confronting all questions but the chief of questions. We solemnly believe that, if Congress shall offer to the South, as the one and final condition of admission, general amnesty and impartial suffrage, the American people will respond with an applauding echo like that which saluted Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation. Equal and exact justice is now the dictate both of conscience and common sense.

Here and there a stray Republican convention has undertaken to say that if the Southern States shall ratify the pending Constitutional amendment, they shall then, without further condition, be readmitted to Congress. But this pledge does not bind Congress. For instance, what power had the late Republican convention at Syracuse to pass resolutions binding Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner? Or does any one suppose that General Butler is now taking the trouble to get elected to the Fortieth Congress for the simple sake of joining in an invitation to the New Orleans rioters to be readmitted on the basis of the pending amendment? Undoubtedly a large section of the Republican party—particularly the returned backsliders headed by the New York *Times*—would make merry at seeing the Southern States brought back on such conditions. There would be a frolic at the White House over such a defeat of the radicals. If impartial suffrage be not exacted next winter, then the fair fame of the Thirty-ninth Congress will lapse from partial into total eclipse. Already the best portion of the late Democratic party have joined with the Republicans in voting for the pending amendment. If the Republican party has no higher aim than the Democratic—no nobler purpose that the reconstruction of the Union on a basis of moral cowardice and meanness—it might as well take stay and scallop, and face backwards towards the Middle ages.

The National Committee of the Republican party lately issued an address to prove that Congress, and Congress alone, has the power to dictate the terms of reconstruction; and yet this Committee, in this same address, presumes to say, in advance of Congress, what terms Congress is to propose and accept. The radical party, both North and South, rejects the inadequate programme of the National Committee. The radical party refuses to be bound by any pledges which do not include impartial suffrage.

Let it be distinctly known, both in those States which have held their elections, and in those which are yet to hold them, that the radical members of the 39th and 40th Congresses will *not* stand pledged to dishonor themselves or their country, by compromising the political rights of four million black citizens, for the sake of making Mr. Alexander H. Stephens a Federal Senator from Georgia.

Sacred will be the duty devolving on the National Legislature next winter to, declare that no State of the waiting ten shall be admitted to a seat except on condition of the political equality of all classes of its citizens. The radical party will not soil its banner by any less honorable legend than Equal Rights for All. And by this sign it shall conquer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO! THIS EXQUISITE PERfume delights everybody. It possesses rare sweetness and delicacy, excelling everything we have used. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Pittsburg Commercial.* 7 14 6mrp

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The *original makers* of the anæsthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 9000 persons have signed our certificate acroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 737 WALNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country. 7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of tha day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fraction of a part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,

BROAD Street, below Walnut.

The exercises for the Winter Season of the Institution began MONDAY, October 15.

For reference to Dancing Classes, see circular of M'me MARTIN or Mr REILLY.
For reference to Light Gymnastics, Misses' and Ladies Classes, see circular of Miss HOPKINS.
For reference to Gymnastics for little Boys and Masters, or Parlor Skating, see circular of Dr JANSEN.
First Class for Boys, Tuesday, the 16th of October, at 4 P. M.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,

FIFTEENTH and WALLACE Streets.

Branch of Natatorium and Physical Institute.
The circular for the Skating Park, with a new Programme for the coming season, will be out and ready for distribution on Thursday, the 18th instant. 10 16 5t

AID FOR THE SOUTH.—THE teachers in Georgia sent out by the American Union Commission report that in consequence of the extensive failure of the corn crop the destitute from the country districts are reaching the towns in large numbers, where our schools are located in the hope of securing employment. They come in the most suffering condition, both as regards food and clothing. Owing to this fact, also a largely increased number of children are applying for admittance to our schools. The Commission are anxious to extend a helping hand to all such, and raise them to usefulness and happiness. But in order to do this they must rely in the future, as in the past, upon the benevolence of the people.

The Commission has appointed the Rev. James Boggs as their agent to wait upon our citizens and solicit contributions in money or clothing in behalf of this noble charity, and it is hoped a generous response will be made to his appeals.

Contributions can be sent to
SAMUEL V. MERRICK, President
WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer, No. 1022 Market street.
JOSEPH PARKER, Secretary, Tract House, No. 1210 Chesnut street. 10 15 6t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
OCTOBER 9, 1866.

The stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the Capital Stock will be increased to $500,000, by subscriptions, payable on or before the 25th instant.

A number of unallotted shares still remain to be disposed of, applications for which will be received from stockholders and others.
10 10 12t W. H. RHAWN, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torrey, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 4 1866.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders or the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office, on TUESDAY, the 23d of October next, at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration the further development of the Company's property.

By order of the Board of Directors,
10 4 15t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 8 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

FRENCH DRESSING.—THIS IS A superior article for Restoring the Color of Ladies' and Children's Shoes that have been defaced by wear. THAYER & COWPERTHWAIT, No. 417 COMMERCE Street. 10 18 6t Wholesale Agents. By the bottle at the principal Retail Shoe Stores.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA, Hat and Cap Emporium, 9 1 3m4p No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

FINE OPERA GLASSES IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 10 18 1m No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris. Imported and for sale only by C. W. A. TRUMPLER, 10 2 1m4p Seventh and Chesnut streets.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted on cloth, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904 CHESNUT STREET THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH, NOW OPENING FALL IMPORTATIONS NEW CARPETINGS.

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J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904 CHESNUT STREET, 800 PIECES ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS, CHOICE STYLES, Now Landing from Steamer "Melita."

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904 CHESNUT STREET, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN 3-PLY CARPETS. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAIN CARPETS. BORDERED DRUGGETS. 10-4, 12-4, 16-4 DRUGGETS. STAIR DRUGGETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904 CHESNUT STREET, ENGLISH BRUSSELS FOR HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

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JAMES H. ORNE & CO., No. 626 CHESNUT Street, Between Sixth and Seventh Streets. Just Received Per Steamer, a Large Invoice of French Chenille and Axminster Carpets, NEW DESIGNS.

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M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 519 CHESNUT St., (Opposite Independence Hall,) Have just received an invoice of ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS AND COCOA MATTINGS.

LEEDOM & SHAW, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 910 ARCH STREET, ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF Foreign and Domestic Carpetings, In every style and variety. [9 4 3m5p

CANTON GINGER. Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup, OF THE FINEST QUALITY, FOR SALE BY JAMES R. WEBB, 8 14 8 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS. A LARGE STOCK OF Fresh and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables, IN TIN AND GLASS. For sale wholesale and retail. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, 4 14 tfp S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY, From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angelos, California. For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable. FOR SALE BY THE CASE. CARMICK & CO., 21 1mrp SOLE AGENTS, N. E. CORNER OF FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

INKS.—ARNOLD'S, DAVID'S, MAYNARD & Noyes's Fluids, Black, Copying, Blue, Carmine, India, and Japan, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

BURNS & ATKINSON, No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street, AND No. 1107 PINE Street.

$4 LARGE HEAVY GREY BLANKETS.
$5·50 FOR GOOD WHITE BLANKETS.
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$6·50 FOR EXTRA LARGE AND FINE BLANKETS.
32½ CENTS FOR GOOD 1¼ YARD WIDE MUSLIN.
95 CTS. BEST 2½ YARDS WIDE SHEETINGS.
12½ CENTS FOR EXCELLENT CRASH.
87½ CENTS HEAVY ALL-WOOL SCARLET AND GREY FLANNELS.
$1·15 FOR GOOD FRENCH MERINOES.
$1·10 2 YARDS WIDE ENGLISH MERINOES.
80 CENT 1¼ YARD WIDE ENGLISH MERINOES.
60 CENT HEAVY UNBLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

Table Linens, Towels, and Napkins, from auction, much below regular prices. 9 14 mwf4p

F. T. QUINLAN, No. 429 SOUTH Street, First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St. HAS NOW OPEN, FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS. PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS. FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES. 8-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS. FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES. PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES. MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS. CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY. MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES. And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS, At a little below the regular retail prices. [9 22 1m4p

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PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMmon and Chess Boards and Games, Bariques, and a variety of other Games, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

TRIUMPH OF MARVIN'S SAFE.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—At the late terrible Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your safes. One of them was removed, and we were moving the other, when we were directed to leave the office as an adjoining building was about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the Safe we had the satisfaction of finding everything inside perfect.
We can cheerfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire, both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them. Yours respectfully,
DISOSWAY, GUION & Co., Bankers.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—I had at my store one of your safes. My building, situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible conflagration.
I am pleased to say, on opening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order.
A more intense fire could scarcely be conceived of.
Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—One of your safes stood a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street.
My store was situated in a row of large wooden buildings, the burning of which made a most intense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came out victorious.
On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation.
Very respectfully, L. BAER.

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SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC.,

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Six Doors below Market Street.

Finest Assortment of Cloaks in the City,

All of New Styles and the Best Workmanship.

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All of my own Manufacture.

Ladies do not buy your Cloaks or Furs until you have examined my stock

C. LEWISSON,

No. 14 South SECOND Street,

928 mw3m Six doors below Market, Philadelphia.

RICH, RARE AND RELIABLE FURS.

Hudson's Bay Sable Muffs, Collars and Berthas.

Fine Sable Mink Muffs, Collars and Berthas.

Siberian Squirrel Muffs Collars and Berthas.

Real Royal Ermine Muffs, Collars and Berthas.

Children's Sets in every variety of Furs.

An immense saving in price by applying for an early selection at the

CLOAK, MANTILLA, AND FUR EMPORIUM,

No. 14 S. SECOND Street, six doors below Market.

9 29 stuth3m] CHAS. LEWISSON.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN

SMYTHS'

STOCKING STORE.

Always on hand a good assortment of

ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY,

Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,

Best quality imported.

GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,

All sizes, and large variety.

FRENCH CORSETS. HOOP SKIRTS,

Warranted best makes only.

KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED

GERMANTOWN WOOLS

In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.

ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,

In stock and made to order.

All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at

M. & J. E. SMYTH'S,

[10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Newest styles in every variety.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

F. HOFFMAN, JR.,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Silk, Lambs' Wool and Merino

UNDER-CLOTHING.

10 9 tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

POCKET BOOKS OF OUR OWN AND THE most celebrated English, German and French manufacture, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

STANDARD SCALES.

BANKS, DINMORE & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.)

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD SCALES,

suitable for Weigh Locks, Rail road Tracks and Depots, Coal, Hay and Live Stock.

Also, Improved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces Rolling Mills Steam Forges, Foundries and all the various descriptions of Dormant and Portable Platform Scales and Patent Beams

S. W. Corner FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia 9 14 1mrp

C. M. Banks. Lewis L. Bount.

H. H Dinmore Frederick A. Richie.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

MEAD & CO.,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

TRIPLE PLATE.

MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

MEAD & CO.,

10 1mws3mrp No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

BRIDAL GIFTS.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE VARIETY OF

SILVER MANUFACTURES,

Embracing the most ELEGANT and UNIQUE ARTICLES for the Table, designed expressly for

WEDDING GIFTS,

And arranged in single pieces and tasteful combinations

ALSO EXQUISITE

Cut Glass and Bisque Wares.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 822 CHESNUT ST.

10 9 tuths6p t12 25

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of

SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,

8 16 6 No. 12 South SECOND Street.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches

Fine Jewelry,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND

Solid Silver-Ware.

8 1 6

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 6 18 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc'

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11amth3rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Invite the attention of the public.

All work warranted for one year. [5 26

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No. 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices 5 26 6

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

SAMUEL K. SMYTH,

Practical Partner of the late firm of MEAD & SMYTH, would inform the trade that he has removed to

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

Where he will continue the manufacture of SUPERIOR SILVER PLATED WARE of double and triple plate, under the name of the firm of SMYTH & ADAIR. 9 22 1m

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

FOR THE OPERA

JUST RECEIVED BY

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 822 CHESNUT St.,

AN ASSORTMENT OF REALLY

FINE OPERA CLASSES,

Made expressly to their order, by BARDOU, OF PARIS

Also, a very large supply of

PARIS FANS

New designs, prepared especially for their Sales.

10 9 tuths6p t12 25

FINE OPERA GLASSES.

PEARL, RUSSIA LEATHER, MOROCCO, JAPANNED AND FANCY CASES,

OF THE BEST MAKES.

Imported and for sale by

WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,

10 16 tuths6rp] No 728 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

FURNITURE.

GEO. J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Suits of Walnut Furniture in Oil.

Suits of Walnut Furniture, Polished.

Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture in Oil.

Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture, Polished.

Suits of Rosewood Chamber Furniture.

Suits Pompeii Chamber Furniture.

Suits Pompeii Parlor Furniture.

Suits of Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.

Suits of Walnut Library Furniture.

Suits of Walnut Hall Furniture.

A large assortment finished, on hand.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.

9 21 m5p] Nos. 1201 and 1203 CHESNUT Street.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,

N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

2 10 5p Philadelphia.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.

PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH

PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.

PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE

8 1 6 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets

PLEASE OBSERVE

THAT

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH'S

Is the Cheapest Place in this city

TO BUY YOUR FURNITURE.

Our stock is the largest and most varied, as our prices are the lowest.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL before purchasing elsewhere in order that we may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the above assertion.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 25 tuths2mrp] No. 40 South SECOND St, west side.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,

9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 6

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE,

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

CARPETINGS,

NOW OPENING.

LATEST STYLES

AT

LOWEST PRICES.

JOS. BLACKWOOD,

No. 832 ARCH Street,

TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET.

9 15 stuth2mrp]

BILL-HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, ETC., printed with despatch; Certificates, Checks, Drafts, etc., engraved in the finest styles at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS.

COACHMEN'S COATS.

HUNTING COATS.

HUNTING COATS.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Coll s e. 8t Boughta2d Sold on Commissio. 9 23 3m

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.

EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.

NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.

WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.

OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.

BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.

SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Wholesale Grocers

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD.

Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8 6

5-20s,

7 3-10s,

1881s,

10-40s,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

10 2 6rp]

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold

August 7.30s,

And Old 5-20s,

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,

And the new Bonds delivered immediately.

CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

9 26 3m]

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA, | 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. [2 1

WANTED,

NOVEMBER COUPONS,

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID, AT

JAY COOKE & CO'S.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.

10 6 tf

POCKET AND OFFICE CUTLERY, WOSTENHOLM'S, Rodgers', and other celebrated factors, at MOSS & CO.'S, No 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.

Properly regarded, the advertising columns of a newspaper are among the most important, for no man really becomes acquainted even with the news of the day until he has thoroughly perused the advertisements. They are the pulse of commerce and universal activity. They contain not only rare specimens of human idiosyncrasies, but afford a general view of life in every possible phase. They aid the arts and sciences; they minister to love; they speak of change; sometimes they excite a smile, sometimes a tear. To the sick man they promise health; to the poor man they offer wealth; the pleasure seeker is posted in amusements; the book buyer learns the title and price of the last new work; the house hunter reads of a desirable and eligible tenement (or "a family without children;" the traveller of the best means of conveyance; the unemployed of employment; in fine, every imaginable want is supposititiously supplied by the advertising department of a daily newspaper.

Different theories may be held on the art and science of advertising. This paper, however, will neither advocate old ones, nor advance anything new. Its design is rather to illustrate history by some of the curiosities of advertising, and to show how many secrets of social and commercial life are locked up in a column of advertisements which by some people is never read.

It would be gratifying to the curious to be made acquainted with the real origin of newspaper advertisements. We believe it to be wrapped in obscurity, so numerous are the versions that have been given. The latest we have seen is by an Englishman, who has been overhauling the back files of the English newspapers preserved in the British Museum and elsewhere. He claims to have discovered that the earliest advertisement published in the English language was the offer of a reward for the recovery of a "piebald nag," inserted in the *Moderate* (a London newspaper), March 27, 1649, about two months after the execution of Charles I. The same writer professes to give the origin of quack medicine proclamations. To one Mrs. Claudia Faber belongs the questionable honor of commencing it. She advertised an article called "Aurem Potabile—doubtless some exhilarating cordial—in the London *Gazette* of 1682, and the court beauties of the "Merry Monarch's" reign patronized the philter.

About the same time also, the art of newspaper puffing seems to have been introduced. The origin of the word puff as applied to a newspaper article is French. In France, at one time, the head-dress most in vogue was called a *pouff*. It consisted of the hair raised as high as possible over horse-hair cushions, and then ornamented with objects indicative of the tastes and history of the wearer. For instance, the Duchesse d'Orleans, on her first appearance at Court, after the birth of a son and heir, had on her *pouff* a representation in gold and enamel, most beautifully executed, of a nursery; there was the cradle and the baby, the nurse, and a whole host of playthings. Madame d'Egmont, the Duc de Richelieu's daughter, after her father had taken Port Mahon, wore on her *pouff* a little diamond fortress, with sentinels keeping guard—the sentinels, by means of mechanism, being made to walk up and down. This advertisement—the *pouff*—is the origin of the present word "puff" applied to the inflations of newspapers. Puffing commenced early, even before the word was thus used. In the reign of James II, a journal told the people that "about forty miles from London is a schoolmaster who has had such success with boys as there are almost forty ministers and schoolmasters that were his scholars." Not very good grammar this; but in other respects very much like the announcements one sometimes sees, that certain members of Congress, and men learned in law and divinity, will vouch for the excellence of some collegiate school, they or their sons "having been educated at that institution." By-the-way, the schoolmaster who had such success with the boys in the seventeenth century had a helpmate who deserves mention. "His wife," says the penny-a-liner, "teaches girls lace-making, plain work, raising paste, sauces, and cookery to the degree of exactness."

A few specimens of antique advertising may show that, while we have improved in orthography and punctuation, we have make scarcely any advance in the true art of advertising. The following proves that Isaac Punchard was a man of all work." His advertisement appeared in a paper published in Aylesham, county of Norfolk, England, in 1680, and reads thus, *verbatim et literatim:*—

By his Majesty's letters patent, Beards taken off and Registered by ISAAC PUNCHARD, Barber, Perrewig maker, Surgeon, Parish Clerk, Schoolmaster, Blacksmith & Man Midwife. I shaves for a penne, cuts hare for two pence, and oyld and Powdird in the barvane, young Ladies gentely educated, lamps lited by the year or quarter, young Gentlemen also taut their Grammer language in the neatest manner & great keer taken of their marrels & Spelen. Also Salmo Singing and Horce shewing by the reet makir, likewise make and Mends all sorts of butes and shews, teaches the Ho boy and Jews harp, cuts corns, biedes and Blisters on the lowest terms Cowtillions and other dances taut at home and abrode, also deals holesale and retail in Perfumery in all its branches, sells all sorts of Stashinary ware, together with blackin ball, Red herins, Gingerbread, Coles, Scrubbin brushes, treycle, mousetraps, & all other sweetmeats, Likewise God-father's cordial, red rutes, Tatces, Sasnges, Black Puddins, and other Garden stuff."

P. S. I teaches Goggrify & and all them out lanouaged kind of thines. A bawl on Wensday and Friday. (All performed God wilion by me ISAAC PUNCHARD. To be hard off at my wharehouse were you may be sarved with the very best Bacco, by the ounce, ream, quire, or single sheet.

N. B Also Likewise, beware of Counterfeets for such is abrode.

Travellers between New York and Philadelphia will be not a little edified by the following, which appeared in Bradford's *Philadelphia Mercury*, March, 1732-3:—

THIS is to give Notice unto Gentlemen, Merchants, Tradesmen, Travellers, and others that *Solomon Smith* and *James Moore* of *Burlington* keepeth two *Stage Wagons*, intending to go from *Burlington* to *Amboy*, and back from *Amboy to Burlington* again. Once every week or oft'er if that business presents. They have also a very good storehouse, very commodious for the storing of any sort of Merchants' Goods free from any charges, where good care will be taken of all sorts of Good.

One of the earliest poetical advertisements with which we have met appeared in the *Philadelphia Gazette* in 1746. Here it is:—

Two handsome chairs
With very good geers,
With horses or without,
To carry friends about.
Likewise saddle horses, if gentlemen please,
To carry them handsomely, much at their ease,
Is to be hired by Abram Carpenter, cooper,
Well known as a very good cask hooper.

Shows were "rayther skeerce" in the olden times, and caterers had to make the most out of little. The copy of an advertisement which appeared in the New York *Gazette* or *Weekly Postboy* of November 22, 1756, will give the reader an idea of the show business in former days. Jonas Spoek must have been the Barnum of his day. Here is the curiosity:—

To be seen, at the sign of the Golden Apple, at Peck's ship, price sixpence, children four coppers, a large *snake-skin*, twenty-one feet long, and four feet one inch wide. It was killed by some of General Braddock's men by firing six balls into him, close by the Alleghany Mountains, supposed to be coming down to feed on dead men. When it was killed, there was found in its belly a child supposed to be four years old, together with a *live* dog! It had a horn on its tail seven inches long, and it ran as fast as a horse. All gentlemen and ladies desirous to see it may apply to the subscriber at Peck's ship

JONAS SPOEK.

There appear to have been women, even in the last century, who were able to take care of themselves and maintain their "rights;" that is, if we may judge from an advertisement which appeared in the Philadelphia *Chronicle*, February 8, 1760:—

Anthony Redman, my inhuman husband, having advertised me to the world in the most odious light [illegible] justice to my character obliges me to take this method to deny his accusation, and to assure the public that his charges against me are without the least foundation in truth; and proceed, as I imagine, from the ill advice of his pretended friends, added to the wild chimeras of his own stupidly jealous and iniatuated noddle.

CATHERINE REDMAN.

By the advertisement which follows we are reminded of the fact that the first paper manufactory in Massachusetts was established at Milton by Captain John Boies. Previous to its establishment all paper was imported from England. The proprietor advertises in the Boston *Gazette*, March 9, 1767, as follows:—

THE BELL CART will go through Boston before the end of next month, to collect rags for the paper mill at Milton, when all people that will encourage the paper manufactory may dispose of them. The best price will be given.

Then follow the names of various parties by whom the rags will be taken in, the advertisement closing with a *poetical* effusion:—

"Rags are as beauties which concealed lie,
But when in paper, how it charms the eye;
Pray, save rags, new beauties to discover,
For paper truly every one's a lover:
By the pen and press such knowledge is display'd,
As wou'dn't exist, if paper was not made,
Wisdom of things, mysterious, divine,
Illustriously doth on paper shine."

One of the oddest advertisements of olden time, and apt to stir American patriotism, we gather, almost as a matter of course, from an Irish paper, the Londonderry *Journal*, of April 30, 1783;—

Whereas, on February 14th, 1783, it pleased kind Providence to confer on Mathew Neely, of Burnalty, Parish of Tamalaghtfinglan, and County of Londonderry, a man child whose appearance is promising and amiable, and hopes the Being who caused him to exist will grant him grace. Also, in consideration and in remembrance of the many heroic deeds done by that universally renowned patriot, General Washington, the said Mathew Neely hath done himself the honor of calling the said man child by the name of George Washington Neely, he being the first child known or so called in this kingdom by the name of Washington, that brilliant Western star.

The members of the dentistry "persuasion" may not be a little surprised to be informed of a fact concerning one of the pioneers in their profession. In the year 1784 an advertisement was published, where in Dr. Le Mayheur, dentist, proposed to the citizens of Philadelphia to transplant teeth; stating therein, that he had successfully transplanted one hundred and twenty-three teeth in the preceding six months. At the same time he offered two guineas for every tooth from "persons disposed to sell their front teeth, or any of them!" He was very successful in his operations, and realized a considerable fortune. This anecdote reminds us of an advertisement which appeared a few years ago in the *Courrier de Sonne & Loire*, of which the following is a translation. It is peculiarly *French:*—

MONSIEUR AND MADAME CUILTER, Mechanical Dentists, inform the public that they are about to quit Chalons for their country house, and those patrons who intend according them their confidence will find in their new Eden of flowers everything to satisfy their tastes. The apprehension usually raised by the sight of the instruments will disappear as by enchantment beneath the carpet of verdure of their delightful oasis.

The great social nuisance of "servant-gallism" is not really of modern date, but troubled some of our ancestors; and by them, as by us, recourse was had to the press to correct some features of the evil. Here, for example, is an advertisement which appeared in the Providence (Rhode Island) *Gazette* of 1796:—

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Was mislaid, or taken away by mistake (soon after the formation of the Abolition Society), from the servant-girls of this town all inclination to do any kind of work, and left in lieu thereof an impudent appearance, a strong and continued thirst for high wages, a gossiping disposition for every kind of amusement, a leering and hankering after persons of the other sex, a desire of finery and fashion, a never-ceasing trot after new places more advantageous for stealing, with a number of contingent accompaniments that do not suit the wearers. Now, if any person or persons will restore to the owners that degree of honesty and industry which has been for some time missing, he or they shall receive the above reward of Five Hundred Dollars, besides the warmest blessings of many abused housekeepers.

The same paper, of November 19, same year, publishes the advertisement of a painstaking, industrious, and rhyming shoemaker. It is a fair contribution to the curiosities of newspaper literature:—

IT may be wise to advertise,
The work is now in hand,
He makes a heel neat and genteel
As any in the land.
Court, block, and stick, made quick and sleek
None equal to the state
All those that view, may say 'tis true,
What I do here relate,
But to be short, another sort
Of heels, are called spring,
By John Smith made, this is his trade
He served and learned at Lynn.
Truly 'tis said, these heels are made
Within old Providence,
Sold by wholesale, or at retail,
One dozen for twelve pence.
The purchaser need go no further,
Only inquire of Benc Thurber.
And he can show you where to stop,
Because he lives close to my shoe.
A bunch of grapes is Thurber's sign,
A shoe and boot is made on mine.
My shop doth stand in Bowen's lane,
And Jonathan Cady is my name.

The next week some brother poetaster addressed the following distich to the rhyming cobbler:—

"TO MR. JONATHAN CADY.

"Make an *end* to your rhymes, *close* accounts with the past,
And take to your *heels*, and you'll speed well at *last*."

The Providence *Gazette* also published, in the form of an advertisement, a droll specimen of Yankee wit. The writer certainly deserved "a good run of custom:"—

To be sold by Nicholas Branch, at his Refectory west end of the bridge in Providence, SOLID ARGUMENTS, consisting of bread, butter, cheese, ham, eggs, salmon, neats' tongue, oysters, etc., ready cooked. AGITATIONS.—Cider, vinegar, salt, pickles, sweet oil, etc. GRIEVANCES.—Pepper sauce, mustard, black pepper, etc. PUNISHMENTS.—Wine, brandy, gin, spirits, porter, etc. SUPERFLUITIES.—Snuff, tobacco, and segars. N. B.—Any of the above articles to be exchanged for NECESSARIES, viz.:—French crowns, Spanish dollars, pistareens, cents, mills, or bank bills. Credit given for PAYMENTS—30, 60, and 90 seconds, or as long as a man can hold his breath.

RUDIMENTS GRATIS, viz.:—Those indebted for *Arguments* must not be *Agitated*, nor think it a *Grievance* if they should meet *Punishment* for calling for such *Superfluities*, and supposing it not *Necessary* to make immediate *Payment*.

No one can read the "Personals" of the city daily without seeing into much of the romance of everyday life. They are the very cream of the curiosities of advertising. While other classes deal with the outer movements of trade, business, and social needs, this deals only with the secret springs of individual action. Other advertisements are addressed to the entire community, but a personal one is generally intended but for the eye of one individual, and is, therefore, framed so as to be intelligible only to that one. It is the mystery thus given to them which constitutes a peculiar charm. He who does not know the key to the mystery is apt to surround it in his own mind with highly-colored attributes; and when he undertakes to sketch outlines, not only for one, but sometimes for a dozen of these romances in a day, he certainly has to give a wide scope to his imagination. From grave to gay, from serious to frivolous, from solemn to ridiculous, they lead the mind through a fantastic realm of thought. A similar record of the internal daily life of Thebes, of Athens, or of Rome, hundreds of years ago, would be worth more than the serious writings of historians in giving us a life-like impression of the manners of the day. But neither Egyptian, Greek, nor Roman civilization reached so far as to produce a newspaper, and consequently the romance of personal advertisement was unknown to it. In fact, they may be regarded as an American institution. Many that we find in our own papers are inserted by courtesans, fortune-tellers, and the "baser sort" generally. Such are not worth repeating and should never be allowed insertion in any journal claiming respectability, or that is read by our wives and daughters. Others, however, are of a more

innocent kind, but so mysterious as to excite speculation.

Those of the matrimonial character are, of course, prominent, and show the difficulty that some men, and even women have in securing "partners for life." Here is an instance of a delicate way of advertising for a husband, which, considering that it is from a young lady, comes most remarkably to the point, without any feminine circumlocution:—

WANTED.—By a young lady aged nineteen, of pleasing countenance good figure, agreeable manner, general information and varied accomplishments, who has studied everything from the creation to crochet, a situation in the family of a gentleman. She will take the head of the table, manage his household, scold his servants, nurse his babies (when they arrive), check his tradesmen's bills, accompany him to the theatre, cut the leaves of his new book, sew on his buttons, warm his slippers, and generally make his life happy. Apply, in the first place by letter, to Louisia Caroline, Linden Grove, ——, and afterwards to Papa, upon the premises. Wedding Ring, No. 4, Small.

The following, of the same gender, is equally as explicit:—

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A LITTLE OVER THIRTY, unencumbered, and possessing her own pin money, is of a kind and affectionate disposition, and capable of making a home happy, would like to correspond with a widower older than herself (has no objection to a family), with a view to matrimony. Can give good references and reasons for this mode of making her wishes known. Will receive letters for one week. Address, etc. etc.

The "highly respectable widow," for the benefit of the coming husband, is "unincumbered," but graciously says in advance that she "has no objection to a family." She is, however, particular that the future husband should be "a widower older than herself," fancying, perhaps, that "old birds *are* caught with chaff," or rather, maybe, that widowers of experience make the most pliant husbands, if perchance they have gone through a hard mill. Nevertheless, those disposed to reply to such an advertisement should remember Sam Weller's immortal advice, "Beware of the widders!"

Here is another, which is really tantalizing:—

MATRIMONIAL.—A young lady, aged eighteen, of good appearance, now visiting in the country, wishes to correspond with a gentleman between the ages of twenty and thirty with a view to matrimony. Money no object, as the advertiser possesses ample means to support them handsomely through life. Please address Miss S——, —— street, New York.

Sweet "eighteen," "money no object," "ample means to support them handsomely through life." Great inducements! and, doubtless, a great humbug. But still, it may be that Miss S—— is "honest." Nevertheless, we cannot help questioning the "good appearance" of the advertiser.

Very young men are also guilty of advertising for matrimonial companions. A promising young gentleman thus advertised in the New York *Dispatch*:—

I AM TWENTY-THREE YEARS OF AGE, five feet eleven inches and a half in height; a figure and face said to be the model of symmetry and beauty; a gentleman by birth and inheritance (there was never a mechanic in my family); educated in a European University; an accomplished musician; a thorough linguist—and utterly incapable of earning a living. I should like to marry into a wealthy family, which, wanting the *prestige* of birth, would be elevated by an alliance with me. I could make myself generally useful in such a family by teaching the younger members manners, and accustoming the elder to the easy carriage and grace of well-bred people. There are many wealthy families who have boxes at the opera, who, under my direction, would speedily learn to *look* as aristocratic and important as they try to persuade themselves that they *are*. Such a family, after a few lessons from me, would pass for well-bred people—in a crowd—and I should make them understand the opera, which now they do not.

Few can doubt the eligibility of this candidate for the marriage noose. But he is in a bad fix, and honestly says that he wants a wife to take care of him. And, really, his brilliant and substantial accomplishments should recommend him to some of the new families of Murray Hill, who would find *such* a son-in-law a rare acquisition.

The next, quoted from the New York *Herald*, is modest with all the virtue of innocence:—

WANTED.—A situation as son-in-law in a respectable family. Blood and breeding no object being being already supplied; capital essential. No objection to going a short distance into the country.

Another young man is hunting after a handsome income:—

MATRIMONIAL — WANTED.—A wife, possessing intelligence and a moderate allowance of beauty, by a young man of twenty five passably good-looking, and enjoying a handsome income. Any young lady of property, matrimonially inclined, may find a correspondent of like persuasion by addressing Harry ——, Williamsburg Post Office, New York.

The gem of matrimonial advertising, however, is the following. The writer is evidently a coward; but still, under certain circumstances, displays a remarkable degree of common sense:—

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, on the point of getting married, is desirous of meeting a man of experience who will dissuade him from such a step. Address, etc.

Experience "after marriage" produces also some curious features in the advertising columns. For example, a man out West thus posts his truant wife:—

ON the 6th of July, on the night of Monday eloped from her husband, the wife of John Grundy. He will not be responsible for her debts after this date, for absence each day growing deeper and wider, and should any man find her he begs him to——keep her.

Another husband is disconsolate and calls upon an absent wife to return to "his" "bed and board;" and in any event of non-compliance, to send the next best thing—"the key of the cupboard:—

JANE—Your absence will ruin all. Think of your husband—your parents—your children. Return—return—all may be well—happy. At any rate, inclose the key of the cupboard where the gin is.

In the columns of the Albany *Times* we find the following advertisement, which we copy *verbatim*, free from charge:—

$3 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to whoever will cause the return to me of my wife Mary. She is of middle size, light complexioned, freckles on face, short hair, trimmed behind, and wears beau-catchers. Is about 15 years of age, and of a loving disposition, and had on three rattan hoops. WM. SNOW, corner of Lodge and Maiden.

A repentant husband, of Conway, N. H., thus exposes his weakness to the gaze of the public:—

WHEREAS I, DANIEL CLAY, through misrepresentation, was induced to post my wife Rhoda in the papers, now beg leave to inform the public that I have taken her to wife, after settling all our domestic broils in an amicable manner; so that everything, as usual, goes on like clock-work.

On the other hand, although not so commonly, we have women advertising for truant husbands. In these, however, there is but little variety. Yet now and then the reader may meet with one of an emphatic character, as, for instance, when a woman thus closes her advertisement:—"Daniel may be known by a scar on his nose—where I scratched him."

Here is a whole romance contained in four little lines. What pictures of life in a great city they open up to the mind's eye! They lead the mind to imagine a weak, and it may be an erring woman, contending against evils and outrages that menaced her very existence, helped out of trouble by some Good Samaritan, and resolving to obey that injunction that may have been long sounding in her ear, "Go, and sin no more:—"

MR. C., of 132 S. W.—Spring street was a good place for me on the 18th—evening. You have saved my life and little money. God bless you and help you out of your trouble. I left town forever.

MARIE B.

Every day we find just such bits of romance lurking among the "Personals." Listen to this wail of affection from a faithful woman's heart:—

ALONZO.—Received. I implore you to suffer me to come to you. Your society (even in poverty) I should prefer to all the world besides. Pray give me hope of seeing you soon. I am truly miserable. Write to same address. ELIZA A.

As an offset, we often find fugitive friends or relatives implored to return to their deserted homes. Here are two such, addressed to the same person on different days:—

M. I. S.—Dolly, we are very anxious about you. Write or return home. All will be forgiven.

W. R. S.

M. I. S.—Dolly, why don't you come home? Have you not any sympathy for me? If you could appreciate my love for you, you would never desert your home and friends. We are only mortals, and liable to err. If you will return, your word shall be law. Take pity on me, do, for Heaven's sake! W. R. S.

The following is evidently from a coxcomb who has been carrying on a correspondence with some romantic unknown:—

TRUTHFUL'S letters all received. She is earnestly requested to throw aside the impenetrable veil of secrecy which now envelops her, and grant an interview. Charles has loved sincerely, earnestly, devotedly; but believed his fragrance was wasted on the desert air. Should the object of his affections prove to be the fair unknown, happiness may yet be in store for both. When they meet Charles will describe his palace by the lake of Como, which, with himself, his ten thousand a year, his shooting box on the Mississippi, and all his other jewels, shall be hers.

To close these "personals" of a special character, see what loose ideas of American etiquette and English grammar break out in the following announcement:—

IF the young lady who bowed to a gentleman in a window on Broadway, near Broome street, who had on a blue dress and black silk mantilla, will address a note to O. H., Broadway Post Office, and state how an introduction can be obtained, she will confer a great favor.

What on earth could a gentleman in a blue dress and black silk mantilla have been doing in a window on Broadway? and why should a young lady who had never been introduced bow to him, unless she took him for a lay figure intended to represent a Chinese mandarin? We confess that our ingenuity is entirely at fault here, and that we cannot venture upon even a probable solution of this advertising riddle. We therefore leave it among the unsolved mysteries.

That the Irish are in America we find ludicrous evidence even among advertisements. The following appeared during last year in one of the New York dailies:—

NOTICE.—If the gentleman who keeps a store in Cedar street with a red head, will return the umbrella he borrowed from a lady with an ivory handle, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Another, in the same paper, setting forth the many conveniences and advantages to be derived from metal window-sashes, among other particulars enumerates as follows:—"Taco-e sashes will last forever; and afterwards, if the owner has no use for them, they might be sold for old iron."

The above can only be matched by an announcement contained in a transatlantic newspaper:—

MISSING from Killarney, JANE O'FOGARTY, she had in her arms two babies and a Guernsey cow, all black, with red hair and tortoise shell combe behind her ears, and large spots all down her back, which squints awfully.

Here is another which is "confusion worse confounded," but is certainly a *bona fide* advertisement:—

THIS is to certify that that I, DANIEL O'FLANAGAN, am not the person who was tarred and feathered by the liberty mob on Tuesday last; and I am ready to give twenty guineas to any one that will bet me fifty that I am the other man who goes by my name.

Witness my hand, this 30th of July, 1865

DAN. O'FLANAGAN.

Among "Personals" in the London *Times*, a few years ago, the following challenge appeared from one of the *softer* sex:—

I, ELIZABETH WILKINSON, of Clerkenwell, having had some words with Hannah Hyfield, and requiring satisfaction, do invite her to meet me on the stage, and box me for three guineas, each woman holding half-a-crown in each hand, and the first woman that drops the money to lose the battle. She shall have rare sport.

This evoked an answer on the next day, couched in the following language:—

I, HANNAH HYFIELD, of Newgate Market, bearing of the resoluteness of Elizabeth Wilkinson, will not fail, God willing, to give her more blows than words. Desiring home-blows, and from her no favor, she may expect a good thumping.

The London *Times*, by-the-way, is not very far behind the New York press in the singularity of many of its advertisements. As an example of the peculiar things found in its columns, take the announcement of the wants of a pious and affluent elderly lady, who, desirous of having the services of a domestic like-minded with herself, appeals to the public for "a groom to take charge of two carriage-horses of a serious turn of mind." So, also, the simple-hearted innkeeper, who advertises his "limited charges and civility;" and the description given by a distracted family of a runaway member, who consider that they are affording valuable means for his identification, by saying, "Age not precisely known, but looks older than he is."

Only a few weeks ago, the "Thunderer," under its "wants," advertised for "a nurse in a small gentleman's family." The size of the gentleman might, probably, be estimated a matter worthy of mention, as female servants now-a-days, even in Old England, are growing dainty. The nuisance in this country, so long endured without complaint, has at length grown to such proportions that the press, with its ten thousand tongues, has condescended to come to the aid of the persecuted housekeeper. And even the advertising column is sometimes used to contain a piece of wholesome satire hitting at the domestic evil. The New Haven *Palladium* lately published the following:—

WANTED TO HIRE—A lady, having a pleasant home, no incumbrances but a husband and one child, wishes to place herself at the disposal of some servant who can come well recommended from her last place. She would prefer one who would be willing to remain within door at least five minutes after the work is finished. She would also stipulate for the privilege of going to church herself once each Sunday, having been compelled to refuse the last applicant, who was not willing to allow her but half a day once a fortnight. Wages satisfactory, if under $10 a week.

She is deeply conscious of the utter inability of ladies in general to comply with the present demands of servants, but she hopes by strict attention to please in all respects. The best of references can be given; also, a good recommend from one who has now left her to the fate of many housekeepers. Please apply before 6 A. M.

While on the subject of servants, among the many curiosities with which the advertising columns of the London *Times* are daily studded, we do not remember to have ever met with so splendid an effort as the following, which appeared recently:—

DO YOU WANT A SERVANT?—Necessity prompts the question. The advertiser offers his services to any lady, or gentleman, company, or others, in want of a truly faithful, confidential servant in any capacity not menial, where a practical knowledge of human nature in various parts of the world would be available. Could undertake any affair of small or great importance, where talent, inviolable secrecy, or good address would be necessary. Has moved in the best and worst societies without being contaminated by either; has never been a servant, but begs to recommend himself as one who knows his place; is moral, temperate, middle-aged. No objection to any part of the word. Could advise any capitalist wishing to increase his income and have the control of his own money. Could act as secretary or valet to any lady or gentleman. Can give advice or hold his tongue, sing, dance, play, fence, box, preach a sermon, tell a story, be grave or gay, ridiculous or sublime, or do any thing, from the curling of a peruke to the storming of a citadel, but never to excel his master.

The public, it is feared have too much reason to complain that it is too frequently the case that advertisements give an uncertain sound. Newspaper columns are open to the honest and the dishonest alike, so that even the high-toned, moral, or religious character of the journal publishing a certain advertisement affords no guarantee to the public that respondents may not be swindled. In this connection it is not necessary to refer to lotteries, gift enterprises, etc. Such concerns are being generally correctly estimated, and it is only by advertising on an extensive scale that they can now meet with any degree of success by now and then catching a flat. But people in search of employment, and others disposed (for the purpose of inquiry or speculation) to the purchase of undesignated trinkets for ornamentation, or articles "useful to every housekeeper," have a right to complain of the many deceptive advertisements contained in the daily and weekly press by which the public are not only gulled but *cheated*. For instance, seventy-five cents is sent by some person to a firm in ——, which advertises "Lincoln Watches," and receives in return a small quantity of very poor ointment, "warranted to cure certain cutaneous diseases as surely as a watch keeps time," packed in a piece of tin soldered together in the shape of a watch; another sends one dollar to —— for a "Patent time-keeper, warranted never to get out of order," and receives in return a common card, on which is printed a wood-cut representing the face of a sun-dial, with an accompanying shawl-pin, is worth nearly one cent. These are but two out of two thousand instances of dishonest advertising flooding the press weekly, and are of a class which is bringing advertising into disrepute, and daily proving the necessity of some kind of censorship to insure the public against misrepresentation and fraud.

Occasionally, however, we may find in an advertisement honesty intensified. Here, for instance, is one from the *Pall Mall* (London) *Gazette*:—

DOG —Required a kind master for an excellent black retriever dog. Owner parts with him on no other account than his savage tendencies. Address P. A. P., Post Office, Clinton.

The second is from the same paper:—

A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN would feel most thankful to any benevolent lady that would kindly take into her service a strong motherless girl of sixteen. Whom he is anxious to get from home, but whom he cannot recommend for honesty and truthfulness. Address, etc., etc.

Coming near home, an advertisement of cheap shoes and fancy articles, in an Eastern paper, says:—"N. B. Ladies who wish cheap shoes will do well to call soon, as they will not last long." We give the advertiser the benefit of the *double entendre*.

The following was lately contained in a Western paper:—

WHEREAS, at particular times, I may importune my friends and others to let me have liquor, which is hurtful to me and detrimental to society: This is, therefore, to forbid any persons so lending me liquor, or letting me have any on any account or pretense; for if they do I will positively prosecute them, notwithstanding any promise I may make to the contrary at the time they may let me have it.

JOHN HOLMES.

It is evident that John wrote the above when he was sober and repentant, and meant to be honest and faithful to himself and to others.

For being similarly addicted to the foible alluded to, "Polly Lines" advertises her better-half:—

NOTICE.—Whereas, Benjamin F. Lines has become so addicted to the use of the "critter" as to render himself an unfit companion for any civilized person, and whereas my property was, under his administration, "passing away," I found just cause and provocation (not, indeed, "to leave his bed and board"), but to take my own bed and board and seek out a place of quiet. If he will pay debts of his own contracting, I have no wish to pay any of his contracting after this date. POLLY LINES.

Seymour, September 23 1861.

Poor Polly! "Pretty Polly!"

Western papers seldom fail to afford amusement, even aside from their columns of facetiæ. The printers sometimes use even the advertising department to point a joke. One of them, whose office is a mile from any other building, and who hangs his sign on the limb of a tree, advertises for an apprentice, and closes by saying, "A boy *from the country* would be preferred."

Another advertises:—

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active boy, who can read and write, and is not disposed to divide the gross receipts of the establishment with the proprietors, will find employment by application at the *Dispatch* office.

The Culpeper *Observer* advertises for an editor in the following terms:—

WANTED.—At this office, an EDITOR who can please everybody; also a FOREMAN who can so arrange the paper as to allow every man's advertisement to head the column.

By the following it will be plainly seen that in some parts of Ohio "the schoolmaster is abroad," while punctuation is nowhere:—

NOTICE TO IRESPASSERS — Notice is hear By Given that now pursuen is pur Mitted to take Ene Nuts of Ene Kind out of Mi Woods Mi hogs Must Live Look onte.

Here is another, which for its morality (or, rather, for the want of it) is really atrocious:—

TO RENT.—A house on Melville avenue, located immediately alongside of a fine plum orchard, from which an abundant supply of the most delicious fruit may be stolen during the season. Rent low, and the greater part taken in plums.

The proprietor of a building site in Wisconsin advertises his land for sale in the following poetic style:—

THE TOWN OF POGGIS, and surrounding country, is the most beautiful which Nature ever made. The scenery is celestial—divine; also, two wagons to sell, and a yoke of steers.

A Yankee (certainly "irrepressible") advertises that he will repair clocks, lecture on Phrenology, milk kicking cows, and go clamming at high tide. During his leisure he will have no objection to edit a newspaper in the bargain.

But a Mississippi paper in some respects takes the palm for audacity, when its own editor and proprietor advertises a sow for sale, saying that it is "sold for no fault, except that, having been raised by a Methodist preacher, she has acquired too great a partiality for spring chickens to be agreeable to the present owner."

"Catch" advertisements have latterly come into common use—very much, occasionally to the disgust of the serious trader. These are generally placed among the "notices" in city journals, or in the columns of reading matter of the country weeklies. Many of them are exceedingly ingenious, and display no small degree of talent in their compilation and adaptation. One or two examples are here set in type:—

When Anaxagoras was told of the death of his son, he only said:—"I knew he was mortal." So, when we see a splendid pair of ladies' slippers, we say:—"I know they came from Crispin Puffer's."

A short chapter on Noses ends with an advertisement of a clothing store:—

NOSEOLOGY.—Some genius, who has devoted much thought and attention to the subject, classes noses as follows:—1 The Roman Nose; 2. The Grecian Nose; 3. The Cogitative, or Wide-nostriled Nose; 4 The Crooked Nose; 5. The Snub Nose; 6. The Turn-up Nose, or Celestial. Now, it must be confessed that the prejudice goes very strongly in favor of wearing a nose; and that every one who a thing or two knows never fails to procure his Sunday clothes at— etc. etc. etc.

Poetical [?] advertisements are of such a character, almost invariably, as to fail to merit reproduction. One may frequently meet with half a column of the trash, which, however, is seldom read. Such as the following may be effective, but only from their brevity. Dewey, for instance, a grocer in Burlington, Vermont, rhymes away on teas and other potables funnily and punnily:—

Black, Green, Souchong, and Oolong,
Chocolate, Cocoa, and so along
These are the drinks that go along
At Dewey's.

Under the heading "Wives Wanted" a certain manufacturer advertises a new kind of soap:—

I want the wives my plan to try,
And save the steam and bubble
That now attend the washing day,
Also, the toil and trouble.
Twice ten thousand noble dames
Pronounce it quite a treasure,
And all unite with heart and voice
To praise it without measure.

When you want the best soap, call for, etc. etc.

The following dunning advertisement is quoted as one of the best of the class. It comes from the West, and has the pure Western flavor. Had it only appeared lately, the advertiser *might* have had the benefit of the wide and widely extended circulation of this article. It is only to be regretted that the writer published his advertisement too soon:—

NOTICE — Persons indebted to the Tuscaloosa Book Store are respectfully solicited to pay their last year's account forthwith. It is of no use to honey; payments must be paid at least once a year, or I shall run down at the heel. Everybody says, How well that man Woodruff is going on in the world! when the fact is, I have not positively square change enough to buy myself a shirt or a pair of breeches. My wife is now actually engaged in turning an old pair wrong side out, and trying to make a new shirt out of two old ones. She declares that in Virginia, where she was raised, they never do such things; and that it is, moreover, a downright vulgar piece of business altogether. Come, come, pay up, friends! Keep peace in the family, and enable me to wear my breeches right side out. You can hardly imagine how much it will oblige, dear Sirs, the public's most obedient, most obliged, and most humble servant.

The annexed advertisement is reprinted for the benefit of that much-abused class—boarding-house keepers. It may justly be supposed to emanate from a confirmed and crusty bachelor:—

BOARD AND REPOSE WANTED —In some sensible family, uninfested with cats, poodle dogs, canary birds, juvenile jewsharps, mimicking old maids, scheming widows, feminine "hopefuls" with match-making mammas, or other nuisances, Hot dinner required on Sunday. Terms not to exceed $50 per month. Address Comfort Seeker—Madison Square, N. Y.

The Boston *Traveller* lately contained, in the form of an advertisement, a fair hint at the unseemly, inconvenient, and ridiculous custom of young men and hobbledehoys who every Sunday annoy the public by impudently obstructing the passages in front of the churches—an evil which unfortunately exists in many other *villages* besides Boston, Massachusetts:—

A CARD.—The Donkey Club of this city would respectfully inform the public that they have made arrangements for an extensive demonstration, on the sidewalk opposite Winter street Church, at the close of divine service on Sunday, the 4th instant. MOSES CHE, *Corresponding Secretary and Chairman of the Street Lounging Committee.*

Advertising stratagems are sufficiently numerous to merit almost a sheet of examples. One of the most curious, "whereby hangs a tale," belongs to England, and deserves a place in *Harper's Monthly*, the receptacle of all things literary worth preserving. The story is that, some few years ago, a hatter in London speculated in the purchase of the entire stock of a bankrupt brother tradesman; but, soon after his purchase, he found that he had overstocked himself. He was on the point of reluctantly dismissing some of his "hands" when a sharp-witted friend came to his rescue. By his advice a hand-bill, announcing the cheapness of the hatter's wares, was prepared and distributed exactly as had been already done for some time, except in one particular item. The bill was headed, "Who's your Hatter?" and throughout its contents the goods were invariably mentioned as "hats:" "Youth's Silk Hats"—"Best Beaver Hats"—"Ladies Riding Hats"—and so forth. The remainder of the advertisement was in unexceptionable English. The result perfectly justified the inventor's anticipations. These bills were sought after as typographical curiosities. Men shouted with laughter at the ludicrous effect of what many considered ignorance on the part of the printer or of the writer. They carried these bills in their pockets and merrily showed them to their friends. One or two elderly gentlemen, previously perfect strangers, came to the shop, bought "hats," and expostulated gravely with the "hatter" upon the solecism. Young fellows purchased gossamers for the fun of the thing, begged for hand-bills, and held jocular conversations with the shopkeeper. The shop became known, and the proprietor frequently smiles as he hears the street-boys calling out the established phrase of "Whose your Hatter?" the origin of which, but for the publication of this curious little episode in advertising, might, possibly in a few short years, have been lost forever to the antiquarian. To this day the pronunciation of the now popular inquiry is that of the original hand-bill.

The examples given will show that the art of advertising, if not one of the fine arts, is certainly one of the most useful. In fact, it has become almost necessary both to buyer and seller. There are those, however, who have endeavored to make it in reality a *fine* art. Packwood, some fifty years ago, led the way in England of liberal and systematic advertising, by impressing his razor-strop indelibly on the mind of every bearded member of the kingdom. Like other great potentates, he boasted a laureate in his pay, and every one remembers the reply made to the individuals so curious to know who drew up his advertisements:—"Lal! Sir! we keeps a poet."

But by universal consent, the world has accorded to the late George Robins the palm in the fine style of commercial puffing. His advertisements were really artistically written. Like Martin, he had the power of investing every landscape and building that he touched with an importance and majesty not attainable by meaner hands. He did, perhaps, go beyond the yielding line of even poetical license, when he described one portion of a paraeise he was about to subject to public competition as adorned, among other charms, with "a hanging wood," which the astonished purchaser found out meant nothing more nor less than an old gallows. But then he redeemed slight manœuvres of this kind by touches which displayed a native and overflowing genius for puffing. On one occasion he had made the beauties of an estate so enchanting that he found it necessary to blur his description by a fault or two, lest it should prove too bright and good "for human nature's daily food." "But there are two drawbacks to this property," sighed out this apostle of the mart, "the litter of the rose leaves and the noise of the nightingales." Certainly the rhetoric of exquisite puffing could no further go.

We cannot refrain from giving a part of one of his advertisements, which were always of considerable length, sometimes occupying an entire column of the *Times*. The following extract refers to the sale of Fort Abbey in Dorsetshire. After the usual introduction, Mr. Robins went on to say:—

And in the description that necessarily must follow, Mr Robins, without the slightest affectation, proceeds that he approaches the task with fear and trembling. The only saving clause by which he can well seek to soften the reproaches of an enlightened and deeply-read community is alone to be found in the liberty the composer will take with authors so highly gifted that he must indeed be a bold man who will not yield assent to his researches. Dugdale is no mean authority, and with this and a few introductory facts, the herculean task must be approached. The Fort Abbey Demesnes are to be traced back to a very distant day, and it has ever since maintained its proud superiority over every other monastery in England. It is a splendidly grand and unique building, altogether realizing Lord Byron's glowing description of Norman Abbey:—

"An old, old monastery once, and now
Still older mansion, of a rich and rare
Mix'd Gothic, such as artists all allow
Few specimens yet left us can compare."

Its classic front extends to near 300 feet. The order of architecture is in the Tudor style, and may be dated about the time of Henry VIII; but to describe it as it deserves is felt to be far beyond the reach of the limited capacity of the composer, and even much wiser heads would be puzzled in the attempt to do it justice—it is indeed the great Leviathan of the West. Its fame has been held in the highest veneration from generation to generation, and it is now avowed to have no successful rival amidst the vast variety of monasteries to be found throughout the country. The first impression on beholding this ancient pile the writer feels can never be obliterated from his memory; his mind on the instant seemed to be subdued into a most devout and religious state, one of absolute wonder, mixed up with boundless admiration; it was a joyous ecstacie, but Mr. Robins cannot too earnestly invoke all those who possess a soul congenial with objects of antiquity so to go to the abbey, and then judge for themselves; they will, with one accord, proclaim how absolutely impossible it is to convey in suitable terms the panegyric which would be awarded to it. The county in which the abbey is placed will not yield to any other. The reader need not to be reminded that, in days of yore, the taste of the Monks in the selection of their lands was never questioned and amidst all the good things of this world, they were remarkable for the accuracy of their judgment. In selecting the best of everything, even the fat of the land was not accounted too good for their refined taste. This princely property is all included of inheritance, surrounded by lawns and pleasure grounds, with gravelled walks between rows of umbrageous trees of great size and stateliness, intercepted with ornamental waters, cascades, and waterfalls sparkling with foam, and here and there a statue to diversify the scene. The park, which is one of great beauty, is stocked with deer, whose venison has obtained the highest celebrity for its fatness and fine flavor, while the soft, undulating foliage of its magnificent and time-honored trees is perpetually deluding the eye into a belief that it was of boundless extent, and imparting just such an air of tempered wildness as would gratify the lover of scenery, without offense to those who are inclined to look rather for the evidences of the superintending hand of care and cultivation. Indeed everything seems to increase the charms of a spot so rich in nature's beauties. Of the ornamental waters in front of the abbey we find it thus recorded:—

"Before the mansion lay a lucid lake,
Broad as transparent, deep and freshly fed
By a river, which its softened way did take
In currents through the calmer waters spread."

The river Axe, so renowned by the disciples of Izaak Walton for its piscatory pleasures and delicious trout, winds in serpentine beauty through the fair demesne,

"Lost for a space through thickets veering,
But broader when again appearing."
It was here that
"The branching stag swept down with all his herd,
To quaff a brook which murmured like a bird."
It may still be asked, "What more can morta's now desire?" The sporting qualities extend to every thing a gentleman's heart can contemplate. By the way, the monks' celebrated walks in high preservation, and to omit a panegyric upon the ancient tapestry that adorns the state-rooms would approach sacrilege. It really and truly may be accounted the wonder and admiration of the world. It fearlessly challenges a rival; and the writer is exceedingly desirous that the reader should not for one moment charge him description of being too vivid. He may rest assured here is no flight of fancy, but a veritable and unassuming report. This description, it is perceived has already extended beyond the limits prescribed, and therefore (with lament) the writer ends this very imperfect recital, merely observing that the terms used by the founders of the abbey when she tendered to the holy father her manor of Thorncomb, in exchange for the barren lands of Brightley, stating it to be "well wooded and fertile," are trebly as propriate in the present day.

We are hereby reminded of a difficulty into which Mr. Robins got a few years since on account of bestowing such lavish praise upon some estate which he was engaged to sell. A gentleman in France, seeing the advertisement, was attracted to England to be present at the sale. But lo and behold! when he came, he found that the picture of truth had been so entirely overdrawn as to render it altogether a piece of deception. Instead of the picturesque and sublime, the whole thing was simply ridiculous. The Frenchman immediately brought an action for damages against George Robins, and gained his suit by recovering his expenses, our auctioneer becoming thus, for once, a loser by his special genius.

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